The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4950. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Passage of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

The Alabama Correspondence to be Submitted to the House of Commons.

The French Bishop Dupanloup a Probable Candidate for the Papacy.

No Interview Projected Between Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Passage of the Reform Bill to a Third Reading.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

In the House of Lords last night the amendment to the Reform Bill, increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum, was reconsidered and rejected.

Before adjourning the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform Bill to its third reading to-night.

Final Passage of the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night, in accordance with the understanding arrived at yesterday evening, the Reform Bill was read for the third time and passed.

The Correspondence in the Case of the Pirate Alabama to be Submitted to the House of Commons.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the present session the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and that of the United States in regard to the *Alabama* claims, and all the other documents bearing on the case.

The Brighton Races.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Evening.

The Brighton Races commenced to-day. The first race was for the Biennial Stakes, which were won by *Trocadero*, *Van Amburgh* came in second. The other race was for the Rothschild Stakes, and was won by *Paty*. The leading horses came in as follows:

Paty..........1
North Star..........2
Eau de Vie..........3

The Contracts for Carrying the British Mails.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Evening.

It is officially stated that the contracts for carrying the British mails to New-York, at the expiration of the Cunard contract, are open to all bidders, but that owners of British ships will have the preference.

The British Captives in Abyssinia.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Evening.

Advices received here from Abyssinia report that the British captives in that country are no longer in the hands of King THEODORUS.

Weather in England.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—2 P. M.

A heavy rain-storm is prevailing throughout England.

IRELAND.

Conviction of Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Thirty-three of the Fenians who have been on trial before the Commission in Tipperary, have been convicted of treason.

FRANCE.

Bishop Dupanloup a Candidate for the Papacy.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The name of Bishop DUPANLOUP is prominent among those which are spoken of in connection with the Papacy. It is said that his choice as successor to PIUS IX. in the Papal Chair will be strongly urged by France, whose influence it is believed will largely preponderate at the next election.

No Interview Projected Between Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

It is now denied that any interview will take place between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations for the Establishment of a New Concordat.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Active negotiations are now going on between the Austrian Government and the Holy See for the establishment of a new Concordat.

PRUSSIA.

Arrival of Minister Bancroft in Berlin.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Prussia, has arrived in this city.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth Declines to Occupy a Seat in the Diet.

PESTH, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

It is said that KOSSUTH declines the seat in the Hungarian Parliament conferred upon him by the electors of Waitzen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Noon.

Consols for money..........94½
United States Five-twenty Bonds..........73
Illinois Central Shares..........76½
Erie Railway Shares..........44
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.22¾

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—2 P. M.

The quotations for Consols and American Securities are the same as at noon.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 6.—Noon.

United States Five-twenties of 1862..........76 13-16.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds..........73 1-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........76¾
Erie Railway Shares..........44¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..........22½

A dispatch from Frankfort quotes United States Bonds at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Noon.

COTTON dull; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales:

Middling Uplands..........10⅝d.
Middling Orleans..........10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer, owing to the unfavorableness of the weather. Wheat—Sales of White California at 13s. 8d. Corn 37s. 6d. for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s. 11d. Peas 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese 52s. Beef 142s. 6d. Lard 49s. 9d. Pork 73s. Bacon 43s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 17s. Tallow 44s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine 31s. Petroleum—9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined. Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil £41 4s. Whale Oil £32. Sperm Oil £115.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Petroleum flat at 43¾ for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 6—2 P. M.

Cotton without change.

In the Breadstuffs market Wheat has advanced to 13s. 10d.; Corn to 37s. 9d., and Peas to 42s. 6d. No change in Oats and Barley.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 50s. 3d., and Bacon to 43s. 9d. Beef, Pork and Cheese unchanged.

In the Produce market Tallow has advanced to 45s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—2 P. M.

No changes have occurred in our market since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10⅝d.
Middling Orleans..........10⅞d.

The sales of the day reached 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. Wheat, 13s. 10d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 142s. 6d. Pork, 73s. Lard, 50s. 3d. Bacon, 43s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 7s.; fine Resin, 17s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 45s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 5d.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market for Goods and Yarns is dull.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Evening.

The London markets are unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Noon.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MIREHE, from New-York July 27, arrived here this forenoon *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Noon.

The steamship *Nova Scotia*, Capt. AIRD, from Quebec July 24, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 28.

The Cunard mail steamship *Russia*, Capt. COOK, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th of July, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are three days later than those of the *City of Baltimore*.

The visit of the Empress EUGENIE to Queen VICTORIA was very brief—barely extending through two days—the Empress having reëmbarked at Osborne on the morning of the 24th. Various speculations were afloat as to the object of the visit, the general conclusion being that it was simply a matter of private friendship.

The American life-raft *Nonpariel*, 43 days from New-York, arrived at Southampton between 5 and 6 o'clock on the 25th of July. The raft lay to seven times from stress of weather, and the last vessel spoken was the *John Chapman*, a week before she arrived, from which they were given a fowl. They arrived with 30 gallons of water to spare.

On the arrival of the raft, Mr. J. R. STERLING, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, went on board, congratulated them on the success of their daring enterprise, and tendered them any good offices that might be required. The Captain landed on his arrival, to report to the United States Consul, Capt. BRITTON.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON is appointed Under Secretary of the Home Department, and would probably be succeeded by Lord CLINTON at the Indian Board.

Heavy rains in England were causing apprehensions as to the crops, and these apprehensions aggravated the extreme depression which continued to prevail on the London Stock Exchange.

Austrian journals assert that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, on learning the execution of his brother MAXIMILIAN, declared that he would never again sign a death warrant.

The French Chargé de Affairs at Berlin, had delivered to the Prussian Cabinet a diplomatic note from his Government on the subject of North Schleswig. Its purport is unknown.

Zeidler's Correspondence, of Berlin, maintains that, despite the armaments going on in France, the policy of the French Government has not taken up a decided ground in any particular direction. It adds:

> "Perhaps the French policy will shortly find cause to occupy itself with thoughts of annexing Latin races either from Spain or Italy."

The reply of the Danish Government to the last Prussian note upon the North Schleswig question, is to this effect:

> "In the matter of the guarantee asked for by Prussia, Denmark has not been able to recede from the point she has hitherto maintained. Danish laws being liberal, secure equal rights to all subjects of the State, and afford ample protection to German residents. Special guarantees, therefore, are not required. With regard to the coöperation of Denmark in settling the frontiers of districts proposed to be restored, touched upon in the Prussian note, the Danish Cabinet points out that Denmark is excluded from taking the initiative in this matter by a clause in the Treaty of Prague referring to the subject. Denmark must therefore await the proposals of Prussia."

The reply concludes with an expression of readiness on the part of the Danish Government to enter into negotiations with Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* says the French Ambassador at Berlin had been instructed to demand an explanation of the calling out of the Hessian Contingent of 25,000, which was not to have been assembled till next year.

The New Prussian *Cross Gazette* contains an article in which it sharply criticises and condemns the unusual efforts of the journals of the day to discover alliances which they suppose have been or are about to be concluded. The article says:

> "The best alliance Prussia can have is her magnificent army, in conjunction with the armies of the Northern, and let us hope, of the Southern States; her well organized finances; her independence of Parliamentary majorities in foreign affairs, both as regards peace and war; and, lastly, her readiness at all times to stand up for the interests of the German nation, irrespective of territorial division. There is, then, no necessity for seeking with restless eagerness to establish alliances, for if they be natural alliances they will not be slow to arise of themselves. Moreover, not more or less hazardous experiments, but necessity, as we all know, is the best guide in contracting an alliance."

The London *Morning Post* declares that there is no present cause to fear any disturbance of the peace. It may surprise the ingenious authors of that Russo-Prussian alliance which they have created as the last bugbear, to be informed that the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and the Tuileries are acting together in the Schleswig question, and holding the same language at Berlin. The *Morning Post* remarks that the true cause of the general distrust is the restoration of the French army to what is called its normal footing—in a word, the increase of armaments in France. It is, however, undeniable that after having seen an Austrian army overthrown in a succession of battles in one week and Vienna all but occupied, the French could not remain content with a force of 400,000. For after deductions made for Algerian garrisons and sickness, they would find great difficulty in placing 150,000 troops in line of battle, and how could such a force measure itself with the countless hosts of new Prussia? What we feel about our naval power France feels about her military prestige. In like manner all France is agitated on finding that she is no longer the first military power of Europe, and will have to make great exertions to keep even a first-rate place. Apart from the uneasiness engendered by the precautions of our neighbors, there is as yet no single question upon which angry dispute exists, or upon which a quarrel could be fixed.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sultan's Departure—Political Significance of His Visit—A Royal Publication—The Early Life of Prince Albert—Romance of a Royal Courtship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27, 1867.

The Sultan has left us. He went on the fastest, smoothest, most elegant and luxurious of royal trains last Tuesday to Dover, making one little stop at the fashionable watering-place of Tunbridge Wells, the amiable Sultan, because when he came over the people had made all their preparations to welcome him and were disappointed. As the Sultan speaks no English, he cannot be called out to make a speech, and he thereby avoids the dangers of occidental potentates and powers. The Sultan goes home across the centre of Europe, through Prussia and Austria, taking in his way Berlin, Vienna and Pesth, the capital of Hungary, where they are preparing for him a splendid reception, in gratitude for his hospitality to the refugees of Hungary. Then he will glide down the Danube, and soon find himself in his own dominions.

The curiosity to see the Sultan in London was quite beyond my expectations. People gathered in immense crowds for the mere chance of a glimpse of him. The review last Saturday at Wimbledon Common, some ten miles from the centre of London, was so crowded by people who wished to see him that the barriers were broken through, the policemen overwhelmed, sentries put to flight, and the field so encumbered by the vast crowd that the military movements were rendered impossible, while the Sultan, with his gorgeous suite, swam as in a sea. It rained, as it generally rains in England when they wish for fine weather. The railways and all other modes of conveyance were so crammed that great numbers of ladies, after a fatiguing afternoon, were obliged to walk home six or eight miles.

On Monday night the Sultan attended a grand dinner and ball at the town palace of the Duke of Sutherland. It was his last night in England, and the desire to "gaze upon that form" was so intense that he was obliged to promise to be present on the same evening at a *conversazione* at the Horticultural Gardens. There gathered the Fellows, with their wives, daughters and friends—an immense and very fashionable crowd. The extensive and beautiful gardens were filled with all the plants and flowers they could raise or borrow for the occasion, and lighted with all the colored lamps and Chinese lanterns that could be bought in the metropolis. Two bands of music played alternately, and the people—I mean the ladies and gentlemen—sat quietly in their places in the great conservatory, fitted up as a reception-room, from 9 o'clock till 12, staring at each other, and listening for every sound of approaching greatness. *Conversazione*, indeed! They had nothing to talk about but the coming happiness of seeing the Sultan, and even the hope of such bliss was an inexpressible emotion.

At last, some time after midnight, the happy moment and the tired mussulman came, amid the welcoming shouts of a great crowd, the brazen clangors of the Turkish national march, and a salute of artillery. By this time half the lamps and all the colored lanterns had been put out by the heavy rain, and the illuminations wore a very draggled and forlorn aspect. To have seen the garden in its glory the Sultan should have come earlier. He entered at one end of the conservatory with the Prince of Wales. He was very plainly dressed, leaving show to his Turkish and Albanian followers, who were more than splendid. He walked slowly among the human and other flowers to the centre where two thrones had been placed upon a raised platform, but when about to seat himself he perceived that a dark cloud of disappointment was hanging over half the conservatory—the half he had not traversed. The amiable monarch left his throne, descended to the floor, and condescended to walk slowly to the other end of the room and back again to his seat. Happy British matrons and maidens, they all saw the Sultan, and were almost near enough to have touched him. Glory enough for one London season. Then they took his Imperial Majesty out upon the balcony, and one hundred and fifty men, each holding two portfires, lighted them at a signal, and for a few moments renewed the almost extinct illumination.

On arriving in the royal yacht at Calais the Sultan telegraphed a very amiable message to the Prince of Wales with his thanks to himself, the Queen, army, navy, and everybody for the welcome they had given him. He left with the Lord Mayor £2,500 for the poor of the City of London; he gave £500 to be distributed among the men of the two railway trains that carried him from Dover to London and London to Dover; in short, his Imperial Majesty has been as magnificent as if his subjects were all rich and his finances in the best possible condition.

The Belgians also took their departure on Monday, all but a hundred or two who prolonged their visit to see some of the great towns in the North of England. Those in London embarked from the Houses of Parliament on seven steamers. Wellington Bridge and every point of sight was crowded. So were all the bridges and banks of the Thames, all the way to Greenwich. Artillery roared along the banks; vessels dipped their flags; the people cheered the Belgians, and the Belgians cheered back again; the Belgian bands played "God Save the Queen," and the English bands the "Brabanconne;" and so they went down to Gravesend and reëmbarked upon the Royal *Serapis*, and so across the North Sea to Antwerp, where the Belgian officers gave a parting banquet to those of the *Serapis*.

The political significance of these visits may not be so much as many imagine. It is, however, to be noted that the Sultan has had a very warm welcome, while the Czar and King of Prussia have not come at all. If in the future the Government of England finds it necessary to take up arms once more for Turkey, they have a warrant for it in English hospitality. How can the people of England refuse their aid to a sovereign they have welcomed with such cordiality? The Belgians also consider their reception a pledge of future friendship; but that is different. England will not hastily go to war with either France or Prussia for the sake of Belgium. Like the Danes, the Belgians have only themselves to rely upon in preserving their national independence.

I thought I had done with the Sultan when I read his general farewell message by telegraph to the Prince of Wales; but I was mistaken. There was one more sad parting to take place—one more tender adieu. The interest felt in the Grand Turk by the ladies of England has been confined to no class, but has penetrated to the lowest and invaded the highest stations.

Her Majesty the Queen, on the morning of His Imperial Majesty's departure, telegraphed to him the following message:

> "OSBORNE, July 23—9 A. M.
>
> I offer to the Sultan my best wishes for his safe return home, and every good wish for his welfare and happiness."

To this message the Sultan telegraphed a message in French, which I translate:

> I thank your Majesty for this mark of kindness, received at the moment of my departure. I shall remain forever grateful for the cordial reception given me by your Majesty, your royal family and people. I sincerely pray for the preservation of the precious life of your Majesty, and I shall keep an eternal remembrance of the agreeable days that I have passed upon the hospitable soil of England.
>
> ABDUL AZIZ KHAN.

There is a tender telegram from a grand Turk. It is nicer in French, and still finer I have no doubt, in the original Arabic. The London *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and all the truly fashionable upper class journals print all these documents in French, and if they had a subscriber who couldn't read that language they would cut him off the list and return his money. As for the million or so of new voters, whom Mr. LOWE wishes to have taught their letters, they must take the *Telegraph*, where they will find everything carefully translated, except the leading articles.

The Continent is once more full of rumors of war. No one can see why, but French and Germans seem ready to fly at each other's throats. The Russian journals are fiercely indignant because a French jury would not condemn to death the man who attempted to kill their Emperor. MAZZINI and GARIBALDI are reported to have organized a new revolution in Italy, involving the taking of Rome and proclaiming a Republic. The visit of the Empress EUGENIE to Queen VICTORIA at Osborne, has given rise to a thousand speculations. The very crushing of the Cretan insurrection makes people expect other outbreaks, for it is believed that a great Power, interested in the disintegration of Turkey, pulls the wires of these outbreaks. There is a bitter feeling among those who have given sympathy and money to the Cretans, to think that Englishmen should have been paying the highest honors to the Sultan—almost grovelling in the dust at his feet—at the very moment the news arrived that his generals had crushed out the last hope of Cretan independence.

The Queen has published a book on the early life of the late Prince Consort, much of which is her own composition, and all of which has had her careful supervision. The Princess HELENA has aided her mother with translations of her father's letters, and other royal hands have given the volume, to those who believe in royalty, a peculiar value. The records of the bright good boy and the handsome and interesting youth are interesting, but no part of the work will attract so much attention as the Queen's account of her courtship and marriage. The match had long been proposed between the Prince and Princess, who were cousins, born within three months of each other, each having the same midwife to preside at their birth. They saw each other at the age of 17, when Prince ALBERT made a visit to his cousin at Kensington Palace. A year after VICTORIA became Queen of England, and her head was a little turned with her new grandeur. There was a story of a love affair, and a handsome young nobleman sent off to India. There is no hint of this, but something induced the young Queen to put off the proposed marriage for three years, when the Prince came to England determined not to be sacrificed in that way, but to break it off himself, unless it were settled. The Queen relented and repented, and, as she says, has ever since betterly regretted that she kept him waiting. It was necessary, in their positions, that she should take the initiative—that she should pop the question. A poor German Prince could not ask the Queen of one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world to marry him. So she sent for the Prince, and bravely asked him to name the happy day.

Then Prince ALBERT, the good boy, wrote to his grandmother:

> "The subject which has occupied us so much of late is at last settled. The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago, and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing her life with her, for she said she looked on it as a sacrifice; the only thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it. She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together.
>
> Since that moment VICTORIA does whatever she fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promises me to make as happy as possible. Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home, and of you! I cannot think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me. It was on the 15th of October that VICTORIA made me this declaration, and I have hitherto shrunk from telling you; but how does delay make it better?"

This is truly charming. Nothing prettier, I am sure, can be found at MUDIE's. And the Queen's letter to her uncle, the late King of Belgium, is quite as nice. She writes:

> WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15, 1839.
>
> MY DEAREST UNCLE: This letter will, I am sure, give you pleasure, for you have always shown and taken so warm an interest in all that concerns me. My mind is quite made up, and I told ALBERT this morning of it. The warm affection he showed me on learning this gave me great pleasure. He seems perfection, and I think that I have the prospect of very great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice (for such in my opinion it is) as small as I can. He seems to have great tact, a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one but yourself and to Uncle ERNEST until after the meeting of Parliament, as it would be considered, otherwise, neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it.
>
> Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course consulted about the whole affair, quite approves my choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks in every way highly desirable.
>
> Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and ALBERT quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.
>
> Pray, dearest Uncle, forward these two letters to Uncle ERNEST, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secresy, and explain these details, which I have not time to do, and to faithful STOCKMAR. I think you might tell LOUISE of it, but none of her family.
>
> I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here till the end of next month. ERNEST's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest ALBERT.
>
> Ever, dearest Uncle, your devoted Niece,
>
> V. R.

It was a gay life at Windsor Castle in those days of the youthful Queen. The Queen breakfasted in her own room, and then received her visitors. At 2 o'clock they lunched together, then all rode—the Queen, Duchess of Kent, the German Princes, Lord MELBOURNE, that virtuous nobleman who played the happy father, and the whole Court—a gay and brilliant cavalcade. There was a grand dinner every evening, and a dance after it three times a week. Those were the happy days of the merry England we read about.

And now the widowed Queen, looking back at her past life, regrets every day she lost of that dear companionship, whose memory seems her only solace, and she writes:

> Nor can the Queen now think, without indignation against herself, of her wish to keep the Prince waiting for probably three or four years, at the risk of ruining all his prospects for life until she might feel inclined to marry! And the Prince has since told her that he came over in 1839 with the intention of telling her that if she could not then make up her mind, she must understand that he could not now wait for a decision, as he had done at a former period when this marriage was first talked about. The only excuse the Queen can make for herself is in the fact that the sudden change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen Regnant, at the age of 18, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind, which she now most bitterly repents.
>
> A worse school for a young girl, or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections, cannot well be imagined than the position of a Queen at 18, without experience and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from painful experience, and she thanks God that none of her dear daughters are exposed to such danger."

Who will not admire this frank outburst of feeling, and think more kindly, if possible, of her who has so opened her heart to her people and the world? Seldom has any sovereign made such a revelation of her heart life, as Queen VICTORIA makes in this volume. There is something royally noble in her public confessions of her errors and her remorse, which ought to shame the miserable gossips of English society, who have not hesitated to make their afflicted Queen the object of their stupid jests and brutal slanders. It is not likely that the Queen has thought of such things, or that she has even a remote suspicion of what is said of her in the lower strata of English society; but it is well in every way that she has published this book, which, so far as I have been able to see, will be at once a monument to the lamented Prince Consort, and a credit to the head and heart of the Queen who seems to live only in the memory of his love.

Some centuries hence, what romances and poetry will be written upon the romantic phases of the life around us; the stories of VICTORIA and ALBERT, NAPOLEON and EUGENIE, the tragedy of MAXIMILIAN, perhaps the fate of ABDUL AZIZ KHAN!

MONADNOCK.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Discussion of Mexican Financial Affairs in the French Corps Legislatif.

In the session of the Corps Legislatif, July 22, the debate on the budget continued.

M. PICARD offered, in the form of an amendment, the following resolution: "That a special and detailed account be produced, showing all the expenses incurred by the Mexican expedition, together with the amounts recovered on account of French claims, such account to be ready by the beginning of next session; that to the said account there should be annexed a schedule setting forth the *materiel* of war, both of the army and navy, absorbed by the expedition, and a table showing the sums due to French creditors of Mexico at the time the war commenced.'

M. PICARD said the Budget Committee had insisted upon these returns, which were only in accordance with the precedent set after the Crimean war.

M. DU MIRAL, the reporter of the budget, to a certain extent corroborated M. PICARD's assertion on this point: but a desultory conversation which followed showed that neither the Government nor the Committee' understood] the expression "full accounts" in the same sense as the movers of the amendment.

M. ROUHER insisted that all the accounts that it was possible to make up at present had been already produced, and promised that the rest would come with the "law of accounts."

M. JULES FAVRE rejoined that the chamber did not at this moment know what was the effective force which had been sent to Mexico, nor what were the losses it had suffered. A moral and political, as well as a financial account was wanting.

Marshal NIEL, Minister of war, said that all the casualties "in the field," which had come to the knowledge of the Government, had been published; that there was no mystery, and nothing to conceal. They had lost "some" soldiers—not many.

M. JULES FAVRE said this was not a serious answer to a serious question. The Chamber was entitled to know what loss the disastrous expedition had entailed upon France in men as well as in money.

Baron DE BENOIST exclaimed that it was not patriotic to call for the melancholy list of their losses. It was not the habit of France thus to higgle about the quantity of blood shed for the honor of the flag.

MM. PICARD and JULES FAVRE persisted, and ultimately extracted from the Minister of War, not a promise that the required returns should be furnished, but a declaration clashing with his previous assurance that there was nothing to conceal; that he could not admit the principle that whenever French soldiers were fighting, the Government should be expected to publish lists of casualties which it did not always exactly know, and which it might sometimes be expedient not to divulge.

M. JULES FAVRE observed that Prussia and Austria published their losses. This closed this part of the debate.

In the session of July 23 the debate continued. The extraordinary budget for 1868 was brought forward. On article 1, fixing the total sum at 146,647,630 francs:

M. BERRYER proposed to add to those resources the sum of 28,000,000 due to the Treasury by the syndicate of bankers, represented by M. PINARD, according to a treaty made in September, 1865. There are two classes of interests at stake, (said the honorable Deputy)—those of the State and those of private individuals. In touching on the subject of the Mexican bonds, I have no intention to reopen the discussion on the expedition. I also admit that at the close of the session it would be difficult for a vote to be taken on my motion. Time is wanting to refer an amendment to the Committee; then to the Council of State; afterwards to be returned to the Committee, and lastly to the Chamber. But the Assembly may see that there is good reason to adjourn the solution of the matter. If the debt is contestable and open to dispute, as stated by the Committee, it should have been included in the floating debt, and its recovery intrusted to the judicial agents of the Treasury. The operation to which I am about to refer, concerns not only securities belonging to the Government, but others of which the State was only the guardian, and of which it had to render an account to the claimants of indemnities, whose sufferings have only been increased by the expedition. All the documents relating to the subject ought to be made public. I therefore ask the Government to communicate the accounts of the Mexican Committee sitting at Paris, charged especially to represent the French holders of Mexican Bonds, and of which Count de Germiny, Senator and Honorary Governor of the Bank of France, was President. By that means we shall arrive at a knowledge of the total cost of the expedition. I arrive now at the particular question which has led me to address the Chamber, and must give some explanations of the contract made between the Minister of Finance and the syndicate of bankers for the issue of the Mexican bonds. The first Mexican loan was opened in conjunction with an English company, which, however, soon withdrew from the transaction. Of the securities then issued France received a portion, representing fifty-four millions, of which twelve were for indemnities to French subjects. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN, by a decree of 1864, also inscribed on the public debt of the Mexican nation a rente of 6,660,000f. to the credit of France, on account of the advances, amounting to two hundred and seventy millions, made by the French Government. What has become of that rente? The Minister of Finance has left the Committee and the Chamber in complete ignorance on the subject. In December, 1865, the Government declared that the 54,000,000 had been ceded, and that the negotiations had involved a loss which would not exceed 2,542,000f. The Minister of Finance at the same time knew that the loss would amount to 12,000,000. The Committee on the Budget was left in such ignorance on the matter, that as late as May, 1866, in its report, it still set down the loss at 2,542,000f. In the month of December, 1866, the Minister of Finance announced that the parties who had taken up the French share of the loan declared that they could not fulfil their contract. To explain what had occurred I must go back on the events. In April, 1865, a second loan had been concluded, under the form of 300,000 bonds, at an interest of from eight to ten per cent., with drawings for prizes and premiums, which we have denounced as immoral. The issue was adjudged to M. PINARD and a company of bankers, at the price of 300f. each bond, with authorization to negotiate them at 340f. The loan, in consequence of the seductive but deceitful advantages with which it was accompanied, was covered in two days, and the sucriptions had to be reduced by a tenth. In May the bonds attained the value of 341f. 25c. You will readily imagine that the bankers who had received the bonds at 300f. and sold them at 340f., making a profit of twenty millions, were well satisfied with the transaction. A fresh opportunity soon arose and the Minister of Finance, knowing the eagerness of M. PINARD, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the syndicate of bankers, for Mexican bonds, proposed to them another operation which they very willingly accepted, and concluded a treaty which I will explain. A portion of the first rente had not been subscribed for, and the Committee of Finance, seeing the success of the bonds, in May, had the idea of converting the rente into a second series of similar securities, with the same advantage as the first. The company of bankers who had effected the former operation did not hesitate to accept the bargain. The conversion was made, and of the 500,000 new bonds issued the Treasury received 174,000, of which 31,746 were for indemnities to French subjects. When the Committee of the Budget of 1867 assembled, it learned that the conversion had reduced the value of the credit of fifty-four millions to forty-two, and, moreover, that the syndicate of bankers refused to execute the entire contract. The loss was thus twelve millions and not 2,542,050f., as the Minister had previously stated. The Comptoir d'Escompte had paid fourteen millions into the Treasury, but twenty-eight millions and a half still remained in worthless paper. It was then that I asked what were the terms of the convention with the contractors, and according to which the Comptoir declined to pay the remainder of the sum. The treaty concluded between the Minister of State on the one hand and M. PINARD and colleagues on the other, was communicated to the Chamber. According to its terms, the bankers had purchased unconditionally the bonds at the rate of 300 francs. M. PINARD and his colleagues had received no commission; they were not charged to issue the bonds on behalf of the Government; they had taken them on their own account, and no contract for purchase could be better characterized. The contractors had not only a profit of 40 francs on each bond, but also a remission of the stamp, which was an additional advantage of five francs on each of the 174,000 allotted to the treasury. The amount was to be paid in twelve monthly installments. The first four were paid in November, December, January and February. The payments then ceased, and you will see that the moment was well chosen. The last instalment of the subscribers to the first loan had been paid on the 15th February, and there was no further risk in that direction; consequently the bankers immediately ceased to execute their engagements toward the Treasury. [Movements in different senses.] Here is the document which served the contractors as a pretext to withdraw. For me it is of an unprecedented nature. Such an act, existing simultaneously with a solemn contract drawn up by a Minister, is most irregular, and I affirm that it would be declared invalid by any tribunal of judges. [Applause on several benches.] Here is the letter, for it is only a simple communication, from M. PINARD:

> "At the moment of signing the contract by which I take at my risk and peril the 174,000 Mexican bonds, allow me to stipulate a reserve, the justice of which your Excellency will admit. In case of uncontrollable circumstances, that is to say, should the Mexican Government be destroyed by war or revolution, the contract would be annulled without any indemnity for the portion remaining unfulfilled."

On the same date, the Minister gives to those eventual conditions his entire adhesion. He writes:

> "The contract will, therefore, in the cases you specify, be cancelled without any indemnity."

Thus a Minister, entrusted with the interests of the Treasury and of citizens, effects an absolute sale, and at the same time adds a counter letter, which may destroy the bargain itself. By this secret contract the bankers are only bound to their engagements so long as there are any profits, while the public and the French claimants to the indemnity from Mexico are exposed to all risks. Had the Minister of Finance the right to accept the idea that the Mexican Empire, for which France was making such sacrifices, could be overthrown by a revolution? Moreover, what had occurred in March, 1866, for the Minister to accept the annulling of the contract? Only five weeks before the Minister had accepted those conditions, the Chief of the State had declared solemnly that in Mexico the Government, based on the will of the people was becoming consolidated, and that the country had found in the new order of things a guarantee of order, security, and the development of its resources; that the trade between Mexico and France had increased from twenty-one millions to seventy-seven millions. [Movement.] The Chief of the State added that he was making arrangements with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN for the return of the troops, without French interests being compromised. The Minister of Foreign Affairs saw nothing of a nature to inspire alarm, and said that the welcome MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CARLOTTE had received was a proof of the confidence of the Mexican population. On the 5th of April, 1866, the *Moniteur* said that negotiations were going on to establish fresh conditions for guaranteeing French interests. In the same month an agreement was made with President JOHNSON, that the French army should return home in three portions—in November, 1866, March, 1867, and November, 1867. It was thus, at periods far distant from the dates for the payment of the instalments by M. PINARD that was to be consummated, not the ruin of the Mexican Empire, but the peaceable and pacific return of the French troops. In July, 1866, at the second drawing of this series of the bonds, M. DE GERMINY, who presided, declared that the Mexican Government had never given any one the right to doubt that it was in a position to fulfil its engagements. On the 18th September was published in France a treaty, made with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in July, relative to the payment of the interests and amortization of the loans, as well as of all the claims of France. We are thus in the month of September; and yet in March the Minister of Finance had said: "The Mexican Empire no longer exists; it has been overthrown by a revolution; and I release the bankers who had made such large profits on a preceding operation from paying the twenty-eight millions they owe to the Treasury. I ask in what form was the syndicate of bankers discharged from its obligations. The Government had not the right to act thus. Such a step can never be consecrated by a French Assembly. I maintain that the twenty-eight millions not paid by the bankers, notwithstanding their absolute bargain, should be reëstablished to the credit of the State. The claim is open to dispute, if you will, but the payment may be demanded, and the sum should be placed to the credit side of the floating debt. Will it be recovered, and how? At any rate the credit exists, and I do not hesitate to say that it is placed under the responsibility of the Minister who signed the contract. [Loud approbation, and various movements.]

M. BAROCHE, Minister of Justice—The convention in question has never been rescinded; it is not so at the present moment. [Hear, hear.] The work of the Mexican Commission was done on account of Mexico, not on that of France; but French interests demanded the sequestration, and it was accorded as of right; and therefore we can demand accounts from that Commission. Now, with respect to the two loans, M. BERRYER does not deny that the first was contracted under good conditions, considering the circumstances. A second was made, and, in consequence of certain conversions, the Government found itself holder of 174,000 Mexican bonds. M. BERRYER argues that the loss to the Treasury on this transaction was twelve millions not two and a half millions; but the report of the Minister of Finance shows that the honorable member is in error. "In execution of the Treaty of MIRAMAR," says that report, "the Mexican Government had remitted to the Treasury, on account of its debt of 270,000,000, title to rente for 5,400,000fr., representing a capital of 54,000,000fr. These rentes have been negotiated since the close of the session, and taking into account the arrears received, the Treasury has sustained by the operation a loss of 2,542,000fr. The arrears received amounted to 3,700,000fr., which must be added to the 42,857,000fr. produced by the Pinard contract, so the whole loss was just what the Minister of Finance stated. I am almost ashamed to be obliged to affirm that what a French Minister has declared in his report to the Emperor is the truth. [Loud applause.] We were bound to realize the 174,000 bonds, and how could that have been better done than by treating with the bankers?

M. BERRYER—I do not disapprove of the means.

M. BAROCHE—A contract with a society of bankers was therefore made; but M. BERRYER says he has discovered a select counter-letter which neutralizes the clauses of a public agreement, and could not but deceive third parties. That letter, however, was only an appendix to the contract, which was not to be made public any more than the correspondence. [Hear, hear.] If the contract had been open and patent, and side by side with it there was a secret agreement to modify it, then I should admit an act of fraud; but there was nothing of the sort. The bonds were delivered to M. PINARD in twelve parts of the whole, just as he paid the 52,000,000 in twelve installments. The hon. member says that the bankers made enormous profits by the transaction. Well, what were the prices? On the 28th of September, 1865, the date of the contract, it was 335 francs, but it steadily declined in the subsequent months, until in March, 1866, it was 302fr., and in December no more than 141fr. That explains the reserve made by M. PINARD, and assented to by the Minister; not that the latter at that time admitted the hypothesis of an overthrow of the Mexican Empire, or had any apprehension that the contract would not be carried out; but that, when one of the contracting parties raised a possible hypothesis, the loyalty of the Minister could not allow him to repel it. The difficulties foreseen arose; and in February, 1866, M. PINARD was allowed to pay by eighteenths instead of twelfths. Was that a rescinding of the contract? Payments were made until May, 1866. On the 5th of that month, a note appeared in the *Moniteur* of a nature to cause M. PINARD and those interested with him to reflect. The French troops were announced to leave Mexico; and twenty-eight millions had still to be paid on the foot of ninety-nine thousand Mexican bonds. The seventh payment was due on the 7th, and on the 9th M. PINARD appealed to the sense of equity of the Minister, and the postponement of payments was accorded; but there was no recission of the contract. On the 4th August M. PINARD wrote, declaring that the events which had occurred in Mexico constituted a case of uncontrollable force, which ought to discharge him from his contract. The latter had not been rescinded, however, and the Minister, in presence of a syndicate of bankers who do not pay, informed the Budget Commission that the amount must be looked upon as a disputed debt due to the Treasury.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—Why, that is exactly the amendment.

M. BAROCHE—No; the amendment demands that these twenty-eight millions should be carried as receipts to the Extraordinary Budget. In speaking on the subject, I am bound to be circumspect; I cannot decide the question, because the contract stipulates in case of uncontrollable force. Ought the execution of the agreement to be enforced? The Government will consider of it. As the whole foundation of M. BERRYER's speech rested upon the supposed rescission of the contract, and as that has not been rescinded, his arguments fall to the ground. The Government therefore waits the vote of the Chamber with confidence. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

M. BERRYER insisted that there had been an implied rescission when payment was no longer insisted on. He maintained also that the Government had a clear right to get every information from the Mexican Commission, at the head of which was M. DE GERMINY, charged with the care of the interests of French creditors. The accounts were necessary, and could not be refused. As for M. PICARD and the associated bankers, they were not agents, but real purchasers, accepting all the chances, whether of profit or of loss. He accepted the declaration that the contract had not been rescinded, and he now said that the Government should enforce all its rights against the syndicate. Their tolerance had hitherto been excessive; and after the sacrifices made by the country on this subject, a Minister had no right to say to bankers, our debtors: "I dispense with your paying." [Marks of assent.]

M. ROUHER, Minister of State and of Finance—The honorable member says that the Commission on Mexican Loans ought to furnish accounts to us; but M. DE GERMINY, the President of that Commission, was appointed by a foreign Government, although presented by us. I do not deny, however, that the Commission owes accounts to the holders of Mexican bonds, and those accounts will be examined by the French Government, which is itself a creditor of Mexico. Now, as to the contract, the honorable Minister the Garde des Sceaux (M. BAROCHE) has stated the exact circumstances in which it stands. The Government has not abandoned its rights, but it did not wish to bring before the tribunals, on a point of law, the question of the stability of the Mexican Empire. [Hear, hear.] The Chamber will decide whether such a trial will be now useful or necessary. The Government thinks the wiser plan is to retain the bonds it still has, without making vain efforts to place them in the hands of these bankers, under a contract which painful events seem to have rescinded. [Hear, and cries of "Close, close."]

M. POUYER-QUERTIER must affirm, as a man of business, that these 28 millions were due to the State. [Assent.] Were the bankers to be allowed to take the possible profit and escape from all risk of loss? It was impossible. [Renewed marks of approval.]

A VOICE—They must be proceeded against. [Cries of "Divide, divide!"]

M. BERRYER—My amendment is this: "To add to the Extraordinary Budget the 28 millions due by the Syndicate of Bankers." I demand a vote.

M. DU MIRAL, the reporter, said that the Committee on the Budget could not admit these 28 millions as receipts, for the payment was subject to litigation, and the vote of the Chamber would decide nothing; the Legislative body was not a court of law. [Hear, hear.] The question would remain as it was, all rights being reserved.

M. BERRYER said he accepted that declaration, and would withdraw his amendment.

The article was then adopted, and the further discussion adjourned to the next day.

The discussion on the budget was continued in the session of July 24.

M. PICARD demanded explanations with respect to the indemnities which had been arranged for on behalf of the Mexican creditors. He desired to know what the exact position of these creditors was, and what guarantees they had for the satisfaction of their claims. What had the Government done in the matter? These persons did not know whom to have recourse to, and many of them were so greatly in want that he was almost tempted to demand for them a grant in aid, if they could not recover their property as a right. [Hear, hear.]

M. ROUHER, Minister of State and of Finance, said that the observations of the honorable member fell under three heads: First—What had become of the twelve millions, payment of which was stipulated in the Treaty of Miramar? Second—How were the twenty-three millions disposed of which were mentioned in the agreement of 1865? And third—What was the position of the indemnitaries, and what had the Government done to look after their interests? His answer was that the twelve millions were not stipulated to be paid in cash, and the amount was actually handed over in securities, which the Government treated for as it did for those on its own account. In the case of the Pinard contract the part reserved to the indemnitaries was ten millions out of the fifty-two millions; and here, again, the Government stipulated equally for them as for itself. As to the sums not paid under that contract they were represented by bonds in the hands of the Treasury. With respect to the second question, by the Treaty of 1865 twenty-six millions in bonds were to be allocated as indemnity by Mexico to the French creditors, but, as that treaty was concluded in Mexico at the time the Pinard contract was settled in Paris, those bonds could not be included in the latter. The treaty was not executed, but the bonds had been delivered by the Mexican Government, and were now in the Treasury. There had been a third resource: the Convention of 1866 set aside for the creditors a portion of the customs' receipts at Tampico and at Vera Cruz. In a few months this was done, and the sum produced amounted to four or five hundred thousand francs, which were deposited in the Caisse des Depots et Consignations. In reference to the distribution of these amounts, a decree had been prepared, constituting a Commission for that purpose, but in consequence of one of the persons named declining to serve, it had not yet appeared in the *Moniteur*. The sum to be divided amounted to five millions some hundred thousand francs; and a provisional distribution had been demanded in order to meet certain necessities. That would be granted in a short time, and the definite division would be made as soon as possible. [Hear, hear.]

M. PICARD failed to see what the Government had done, with respect to the twenty-three millions of bonds of 1865, to protect the interests of the French creditors of Mexico. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The second section was then adopted.

After the withdrawal of M. PICARD, the vote was taken on the entire Extraordinary Budget. 249 votes were cast, 249 members favoring its adoption. The Budget was thereupon declared adopted.

The President then read an Imperial decree declaring the session of 1867 to be closed.

Loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* arose on all sides, followed by *Vive la Liberté! Vive la France!* from some members of the left. Fresh cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* were then raised with greater vigor than before, and the deputies quitted the House.

Letters from Maximilian in Europe.

From Le Mémorial Diplomatique.

The family and friends of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN appear to believe that before his death the unfortunate Sovereign wrote several letters to Europe making known his last wishes. These letters, confided, it is said, to the representatives of the foreign Governments who had been summoned to Queretaro, are naturally awaited with great impatience. It is calculated that if they could have been dispatched at the end of the month of June, they ought to arrive very soon at their destination.

The Missing French Minister to Mexico.

From le Moniteur, July 24.

The Government received this morning, by way of New-Orleans, a dispatch from Mons. DANE, dated July 9. The Minister intended to leave Mexico about a week from that date. The telegram gives the details relative to the events which took place in Mexico subsequent to the surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz, as announced in the *Moniteur* of the 10th inst.

The Illness of Gen. Almonte.

From le Mémorial Diplomatique.

Gen. ALMONTE, Ex-Minister of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at Paris, whose health had caused serious uneasiness to his friends, is now much better. It is only, however, within the last few days that he has been made acquainted with the horrible catastrophe of the 19th of June.

FRANCE.

Official Reception of Admiral Farragut by Minister Dix.

From la Liberté, July 24.

Gen. DIX, United States Minister to Paris, received at his residence, in the Rue de Presbourg, on Monday, July 22, Admiral FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy.

Gen. DIX and the *attachés* of Legation donned for the first time, in a public European ceremony, military uniforms. A circular from Secretary SEWARD, received by the last steamer, had notified the Legation of the passage of a resolution by Congress, abolishing the diplomatic uniform. The circular also reminded the Legation that all officers having served in the United States Armies during the recent war, were entitled to retain their official rank, and wear their military uniform and their insignia in all public ceremonies.

Admiral FARRAGUT and the members of his Staff were attired in the plain uniform of the American navy, which only differs from that of the army by the shape of the collar, which is turned down, and by the galloons embroidered on the sleeves of the coat.

Among the guests at the reception were Senator DOOLITTLE, one of the chiefs of the Conservative Party, Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, Mr. COLLINS, of the Russo-American Telegraph Company, and many other well-known persons. The invitations had been distributed almost exclusively among the American residents. Only four French citizens, including M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, had been invited.

Admiral FARRAGUT was to have spent the evening of the 3d with M. de GIRARDIN, but was unable to accept the invitation for lack of time.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Agitation in the Pontifical States—Movements of Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Florence (July 21) Correspondence of La Liberté.

In my last communication I left GARIBALDI in the Appenines, meditating over the tomb of that FERRUCCI who, at the head of 1,500 men, thought himself strong enough to dispute Florence with the army of CHARLES V. Since that day the General has disappeared. This news has had the result of bringing out ten regiments which the Roman Government is sending to watch the Roman frontier. We have also news of the appearance of several bands of volunteers on the Neapolitan and Tuscan borders. Expectation is on the tiptoe, for GARIBALDI declared solemnly a few days ago that "the Roman insurrection should take place, and that he, his sons, and his friends would all combat for that holy cause." It is affirmed that the General has reached *incognito* a point on the shore near Via Reggio, from which place a steamer is to transport him with a few hundred men to the Pontifical coast.

Florence Correspondence of La Presse.

We receive positive intelligence that the great agitator has reached the Italian territory. He is acting in concert with GARIBALDI and the National Roman junta, which has replaced the two former committees. GARIBALDI has taken up his quarters in the environs of Pisa, where he has nominated the commanders and officers of every grade of the insurgent bands who are to invade the Pontifical State. Everything leads to an anticipation that the attack will be made on the side of Naples. The news received announces that the Italian Government has greatly reinforced the troops cantoned in the Papal frontier. We are enabled to add that this force now amounts to 40,000 men. The plan of GARIBALDI consists in an insurrection at Rome, coinciding with an invasion of the Pontifical State. The insurgents have received for their watchword the proclamation of the Republic.

The Mystery of Garibaldi's Movements Cleared Up.

The *Courier Français* of July 25 says: "We are in a position to formally contradict the rumor, circulated by several papers, respecting the departure of MAZZINI from London for Italy. It is true that MAZZINI may freely enter the Kingdom of Italy now, but we can state that at present he has not contemplated leaving London. We may add that he will pay his visit to Lugano in the month of August or September, as he usually does every year. The plan of GARIBALDI is known to everybody; 'Rome for the Italians;' but he has not at present any intention of proclaiming the Republic in the internal movement in Rome which cannot long be delayed. Our information is thoroughly accurate."

The *Liberté*, which announced that GARIBALDI had mysteriously disappeared from Italy, after being last seen on the Appenines, now says: "A letter from Culos states that GARIBALDI, accompanied by his daughter, passed on Saturday at Culoz and Amberieu, in Bugey, on his way to Paris by express train. Such is the explanation of the inexplicable and unexpected disappearance of GARIBALDI, which has recently caused so much excitement in Italy. *It will be remembered that the General made a similar journey to France before his departure on the expedition to Sicily.*"

Preparations of the Garibaldians for Attacking Rome.

From the Paris Nord.

The movement which has been for some time going on in Italy on the subject of the Roman question is becoming daily more decided. The Garibaldian Party is in full activity, and already several attempts at invasion have been made by it on the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Log of the Raft Nonpareil from New York to Southampton.

The following is the log of the life-saving raft *Nonpareil*, which recently crossed the Atlantic, and is now on exhibition at Paris:

Tuesday, June 4.—At 5 P. M. left the Battery; at 7 P. M., anchored in Gowanus Bay; calm.

Wednesday, June 5.—At 8 P. M. got underweigh, and at 6 P. M. came to off Staten Island.

Thursday, June 6.—Calm all this day.

Friday, June 7.—At 2 P. M. beat down light breezes from South; at 8 P. M. anchored outside the Hook.

Saturday, June 8.—At daylight strong gales from E. N. E.; got underweigh and anchored in the Hook.

Sunday, June 9.—Heavy gales from E. N. E., and rain.

Monday, June 10.—Strong breezes from E. S. E., and clear.

Tuesday, June 11.—Fresh breezes from S. S. E.

Wednesday, June 6.—Moderate breezes from S. W. At 6 A. M. got underweigh; at 9 A. M. passed lightship. Lat. by observation 40 20, lon. 73 15.

Thursday, June 13.—First part of the day, fresh breezes and a nasty cross sea; at 6 P. M. took in mainsail; latter part, light breezes and foggy. Wind W. S. W.; all sail set; course E. S. E.; lat. by 40 10, lon. 70 30.

Friday, June 14.—Light breezes from S. W. and foggy, first part; middle part calm and baffling winds; latter part, light breezes from E. N. E. and clear. Lat. by observation 40 23 N., lon. 69 30 W.

Saturday, June 15.—First part, light airs from the east; at 6 P. M. pumped a little air in the cylinders; middle part calm; latter part, light breezes from S. W., thick fog. Lat. by D. R. 40, lon. 69 05.

Sunday, June 16.—Moderate breezes and foggy first of this day; middle and latter part clear weather; all sail set. Wind S. W. Lat. by observation 40 04 N., lon., D. R., 67 45.

Monday, June 17.—Light breezes from S. W., and pleasant weather all this day. Kept in excellent order, all sail set. Lat. by obs. 40 24 N., lon. by D. R. 66 00.

Tuesday, June 18.—Light airs and pleasant weather all these 24 hours; all sail set. Lat. by obs. 40, lon. by D. R. 64 35.

Wednesday, June 19.—Moderate breezes and pleasant weather all this day; latter part a nasty cross-sea running. Wind S. W., lat. by obs. 41 12, lon. b D. R. 62 30.

Thursday, June 20.—First part of this day strong breezes from S. W., and squally with a nasty cross-sea running. The raft behaving well. Middle and latter part light breezes from N. W. and calm. Lat. by D. R. 41 24, lon. 61 06.

Friday, June 21.—First part of this day light breezes from the eastward; latter part strong gales and a heavy sea running. At 4 A. M. reefed sails; at 8 A. M. took in all sail and put out the drag. The raft laying well, not taking any water on board. Lat. by obs. 40 53 N., lon. D. R. 60 28 W.

Saturday, June 22.—First part strong gales and a heavy sea; wind N. E. At 5 P. M. more moderate; took in the drag and set reefed mainsail and foresail. Latter part strong breezes and overcast; wind east; lat. by D. R. 40 26n., long. 59 10.

Sunday, June 23.—Light breezes from the eastward these 24 hours. At 10 A. M. spoke Bremen ship *Goshen*, from St. Johns for London. The Captain, in a very gentlemanly manner, offered, in case we were short of anything, to provide us, but we had plenty, and so did not take advantage of his kindness: so he presented us with some liquor, in case the weather was too bad for cooking, and some sperm oil, our kerosene oil stove having given out, which made the kerosene oil useless to us, and left us a little short of sperm oil. Lat. by obs. 39 50; long. by D. R. 57 50; long. by ship's chrn. 57 38.

Monday, June 24.—Light airs from the eastward and calm part of this day. At 6 P. M., it being calm, Capt. HEIN, of the ship *Goshen*, was kind enough to ask us to come alongside and take supper with him, which invitation we gladly accepted. Latter part of this day moderate breezes from S. W.; all sails set; kept still side by side with the ship. Lat. by observation 39 40 N.; lon. 56 48 W.

Tuesday, June 25.—Light, baffling wind, and calm all these twenty-four hours. Lat. by D. R. 39 56; lon. 55 58.

Wednesday, June 26.—Begins with light breezes and squally-looking weather. At 2 P. M. heavy squall from N. E.; stood to the northward. At 5 P. M. strong gales and a heavy sea getting up; took in sails and put out the drag; middle and latter part strong gales and a heavy sea, the raft lying first-rate to the wind. Lat. by observation 40 23; lon. 56 02.

Thursday, June 27.—First part of this day fresh gales from N. E. and clear weather. At 5 P. M. more moderate, and the sea going down got under weigh and set reefed mainsail and foresail. Middle part light breezes from the north, made all sail. Latter part fresh breezes from N. W. and clear, took in mainsail. Lat. by obs. 40 18, long. 54 30 W.

Friday, June 28.—First part of this day fresh breezes from N. W., middle part light airs from east, latter part light breezes from S. W. All sail set. Lat. 40 36, long. 52 50 W.

Saturday, June 29.—Begins with fresh breezes from S. W. and clear weather; at 4 P. M. reefed mainsail; at 8 A. M., wind increasing, took in mainsail and jib. At 2 A. M., strong gales, reefed foresail. At 6 A. M., heavy gales and a very heavy sea running, considered it unsafe to run any longer, hove to; ends with heavy gales and rain, and a very high sea running—the raft riding the sea beautiful. Saw a ship to the northward lying to under close reefed maintopsail. Lat. by D. R. 41 02, long. 51 10 W.

Sunday, June 30.—Begins with heavy gales from S. W., and rain and a very high sea running, and at 4 P. M. moderated a little; at 7 P. M. the wind shifted to N. W., fresh breezes, hauled up the drag, and set reefed mainsail and foresail, and kept on our course again with fresh breezes and clear weather. Lat. by observation 41 34; lon., D. R., 49 45 W.

Monday, July 1—First moderate breezes from N.W.; middle and latter part light breezes from the westward and pleasant; all sails set. Lat. by observation 42 20 N.; lon. 48 10 W.

Tuesday, July 2—Moderate breezes and pleasant first part of this day; fresh breezes and cloudy attended with a nasty sea middle part; took in mainsail, latter part more moderate. Lat. by observation 43 18; lon. by D. R. 45 55.

Wednesday, July 3—All these 24 hours moderate breezes and foggy weather; all sail set; wind W.S.W. Lat. by D. R. 43 45 N.; lon. 42 38 W.

Thursday, July 4.—First part of this day moderate breezes from W. S. W. and foggy; latter part, light airs from N. W. and clear. Lat., by observation, 44 02, lon., D. R., 41 12 W.

Friday, July 5.—First part of this day light airs from S. W.; latter part moderate breezes; all sail set. Lat., by observation, 44 30; lon., D. R., 40 21 W.

Saturday, July 6.—Begins with fresh breezes from S. W.; at 8 P. M. fresh gales, took in mainsail and reefed foresail; at 1 A. M. the sea got so heavy put out the drag and hove to; latter part dirty weather. Lat., by D. R., 44 50 N.; lon. 38 05.

Sunday, July 7.—At 12:20 P. M. the wind shifted to the N. W., fresh breezes, hauled in the drag, and run her under reefed mainsail and foresail, ends with fresh breezes and passing clouds. At noon, spoke ship *Thomas Freeman*, from New-Orleans to Havre, 28 days out. Lat., by observation, 45 20; lon., by D. R., 35 45 W.; lon. by the ship's chronometer, 35 24 W.

Monday, July 7.—Begins with light breezes and squally, ends with light air and calms from N. W. Lat. by observation, 45 34; lon. by D. R., 34 00 W.

Tuesday, July 9—First part light airs and calms, middle and latter part moderate breezes from S. S. E. Lat. by observation, 46 10 N.; lon. D. R., 32 45 W.

Wednesday, July 10.—Fresh breezes from S. S. W., and a nasty sea these twenty-four hours. At 7 P. M., spoke Bremen ship *Johanah Wilhelmina* from Baltimore for Bremen, fourteen days out; at 11:30 A. M., spoke brig *T. Coffill*, of Windsor, N. S., from Philadelphia; lat. by D. R. 46.45 N., long. 30.35 West.

Thursday, July 11.—First part of this day fresh breezes from S. S. W., and latter part fresh breezes from N. E., and cloudy. At 7 P. M. spoke Bremen bark *Argonaut*, from New-York for Bremen, lat. 46.52 N., long. D. R. 28.46.

Friday, July 12.—Fresh breezes from N. E. and cloudy first part of this day; latter part, light breeze and clear; lat. by obs., 46.36 N., long. 26.42 West.

Saturday, July 13.—First and middle part of this day light breezes from N. W.; latter part, fresh gales from W. S. W. and rain; lat. by D. R. 46.56, long. 24.38 W.

Sunday, July 14.—Begins with strong gales, W. S. W., and rain; at 5 P. M., the sea getting too heavy, hove to; middle part, strong gales and rain, the wind hauling to the northward, ends with fresh breezes from N. E., and passing clouds; at 11 A. M. made sail again, wind E. N. E., lat. by obs. 47 00, lon. 23 58 W.

Monday, July 15.—First part fresh, breezes N. E.; middle part light, breezes N. W.; latter part fresh, W. and cloudy; lat. by D. R. 47 25, lon. 21 57.

Tuesday, July 16.—Begins with fresh breezes from W. S. W. and rain; ends with fresh breezes from N. W. and passing clouds; at 8 A. M. spoke Br. bark *Sir John Rea*, REID, from ——— to Cape Breton; lat. by obs. 47 23, lon. by D. R. 19 30 W.

Wednesday, July 17.—First part, moderate breezes from west and pleasant weather; middle part, fresh gales and rainy; latter part, strong gales. At 11:30 A. M. sea got too strong for running; hove to. Lat. by obs., 47 53; long., D. R., 17 28 W.

Thursday, July 18.—Strong gales and rain, attended with a heavy sea, first and middle part of this day; wind W. S. W.; latter part passing clouds; a little more moderate; at 8 A. M. run again; at noon sea got too heavy; hove to again. Wind N. W. Lat. by obs., 47 50; long., D. R., 16 35 W.

Friday, July 19.—Strong gales from N. W. and a heavy sea first part of this day; at 8 A. M. more moderate; hauled up the drag and run again; latter part moderate breezes from W. S. W. and rainy. Lat. by D. R., 48 05; long. 15 40 W.

Saturday, July 20—First and middle part of this day fresh breezes and rain, latter part fresh breezes and clear. Wind W. S. W., lat. by obs. 48 40, long. D. R., 12 38 west.

Sunday, July 21—Strong breezes from S. W. and heavy cross sea all these 24 hours, at 9 A. M. spoke ship *T. C. Chapman*; lat. by obs, 49 20, long. 9 58 west.

Monday, July 22—Strong gales and a very high sea, running first and middle part of this day. At 4 A. M. hove to, at 11:30 A. M. more moderate, hauled in drag and run her again. Wind S. W.; lat. by obs. 49 23, long. by D. R., 8 30 west.

Tuesday, July 23.—First and middle part fresh gales and a high sea. Wind S. W., latter part moderate breezes, wind W. N. W. Lat. by observation 49 36 long., D. R. 6 12 W.

Wednesday, July 24.—Moderate and light breezes from the westward, and pleasant weather all these 24 hours. At 12:30 P. M. made the land; at 5 P. M. the Lizards bore N. by W. about 12 miles; at 12 M. Eudystone Light by N. E. by N. about 6 miles; ends with light breezes and pleasant clear weather.

Thursday, July 25.—Moderate breezes and pleasant weather; wind west. At 8 P. M. Portland Lights bore north 5 miles; at 12 M. passed St. Albans Head; at 10 A. M. passed the Needles, wind fresh from the eastward; at 4 P. M. came to anchor in Southampton.

This day contains 36 hours.

HARLEM BRIDGE.

Description of the Bridge—Its Cost—Its Present Condition.

This structure, which has been building for the past six years, is at length in a fair way of reaching completion. The enterprise, from the very first, seems to have been used by politicians as a means for placing themselves and friends in power, and filling their pockets with the public funds.

The contractors for the bridge, Messrs. JOHN ROACH & SON, of the Etna Iron-works, declare that the whole work might have been completed in one year from the time the first foundation stone was laid, had the proper authorities chosen that such should be the case. Loud complaint is made against the Board of Supervisors, who, it is alleged, have repeatedly thrown obstructions in the way of the progress of the work. To-day the Messrs. ROACH exhibit orders from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners on the Comptroller amounting to $26,000. This is for work already done. The Supervisors, however, refuse to act on the bill passed by the Legislature, appropriating a certain amount for the completion of the bridge, and the consequence is that the Messrs. ROACH are kept out of the money to which they are entitled. At present more that seven-eighths of the bridge is completed, and the remaining portion can be finished and the whole work thrown open to the public convenience within thirty days' time, if the terms of the contract on the part of the county authorities are observed.

There are now at the Etna Works about $40,000 worth of material ready to be placed in the bridge, but the Messrs. ROACH decline to deliver it to the Commissioners until they receive payment for the work already done; or, in other words, till the orders they now hold on the Comptroller are cashed. The impression prevails, however, that the Board of Supervisors will see the folly of standing out any longer against the public interests, and agree to have the bridge completed at once. The Messrs. ROACH have expressed their determination not to make any terms whatever with the Board for the securing of the money, which, in justice, they should have received a long time since. They did the work for a stipulated sum, and have no intention of presenting a few thousand dollars, as a reward for favors, to the members of the Board. Thus the matter stands, and, according to the Messrs. ROACH, it remains with the officials whether or not the bridge shall be thrown open to public use within a month.

As a fine specimen of architecture and finished work the bridge cannot be excelled. Its entire length between the abutments is 486 feet. Its width is 52 feet. The abutment facings consist of 100 feet of cut granite masonry. The central pier has a diameter of 80 feet, and contains 12 cast iron columns six feet in diameter and 10 inches in thickness. These columns are sunk to a depth of 30 feet below the bed of the river. The intermediate piers, two in number, consist of five columns each, three of which are six feet in diameter, and two eight feet. These columns are sunk to a depth of thirty-three feet below the bed of the river and sixty-one feet below high-water mark. Each column is filled with stone cement, so that when the pillars become worn by the action of the water, a solid masonry will still remain. The swinging span is 218 feet in length, weighs 330 tons and is supported on 96 rollers. The span will be worked by means of Croton water let in through openings. The platform of the bridge is sixteen feet above high water. A foot-walk, eight feet in width, occupies each side of the bridge, the middle space being reserved for vehicles. The nice mechanism of the draw is demonstrated in the slight force required to revolve it. It is so evenly balanced that if left to the action of a stiff wind it would turn round with surprising velocity. The total amount appropriated for the structure is $924,456 23, to which must be added $87,000 appropriated by the last Legislature.

Mayor HOFFMAN, who, in company with other officials, visited the Bridge on Monday last, reports that nothing prevents the use of the structure by the public but the unfilled space between the abutment and the avenue on the New-York side, and the presence of a derrick on the centre pier. The Messrs. ROACH have expressed a willingness to fill up the space between the end of the avenue and the bridge, at their own expense, provided the authorities will cash the bills now due. The derrick will be removed when the upper centre pieces are adjusted to their places, a movement which likewise depends on the promptness of the Supervisors to facilitate payments. The entire amount due is estimated at about $100,000. The ornamental portions intended for the under surface of the bridge near the abutments, are not yet put in their places, and possibly it may be decided to do away with them altogether.

The Demand for Labor.

Notwithstanding the steady influx of emigrants at this port there are no indications of abatement in the demand for labor. The Board of Emigration is in daily receipt of letters from all sections of the country, containing applications for servants, farm-hands, mechanics and others for various purposes. Although a very large number of the newly arrived emigrants find their way to the West, the call from that section for additional help is specially urgent. The Board, in fact, declares its inability to supply the demand. The thousands of strong, hearty men, roaming through our own City vainly seeking employment in light, indoor or genteel work, would do well to repair to localities where their services be appreciated and rewarded. A demand for female domestics is by no means a new feature in late New-York annals. Housekeepers are daily experiencing the inconvenience and annoyance of securing good, reliable women and girls to perform domestic duties. The intelligence offices throughout the City are besieged from morning till night with parties in search of "help." In order to accommodate the public in this respect, and at the same time render assistance to the emigrants, apartments at Castle Garden are assigned for the express use of those who desire employment. The rooms are near the main entrance. One is occupied by men and the other by women. As a general thing, the less acquainted a female emigrant is with the English language and customs, the better are her chances for securing first-class situations in country towns. The difficulty complained of by families in the interior is not in getting servants, but in keeping them. Such is the explanation given by a gentleman residing in the Northern section of the State, who visited this City some days since with a view of engaging a few good servants. He says the moment a servant of any merit whatever goes with a family, the news spreads with wonderful rapidity all over the neighborhood, and it is not long before wires are pulled by different parties to get the same servant, they holding out as inducements, lighter work, better pay, fewer hours of labor, and similar enticing assurances. Hence it is believed by some, and our informant in particular, that a servant ignorant of this selfish trait in the American character, will be more likely to remain with one family. The Germans, as a class, are preferred to emigrants of other nationalities. They are steady, faithful, industrious and unobtrusive—qualities which are highly appreciated by employers. At just this time colored females are in great request. A man who would not go near an intelligence office to select white help, will spend hours in canvassing the City in search of a colored woman, who, he had been told, had lately arrived from the South. This eager demand for labor is certainly an encouraging sign of approaching good times.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Booths for Disabled Soldiers—Quarantine Matters—The Hunter's Point Manure Nuisance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, the President of the Board, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, in the chair.

BOOTHS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The application of the President of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company to erect booths for disabled soldiers at various points upon the City sidewalks, was taken up and again discussed, ending with the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a copy of the opinion of the counsel of this Board upon the application of the President of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company be sent to the President, and that he be requested to inform the Board on what precise part of any street or sidewalk the said Company desires permission to locate booths, and what number of employes he will employ, and whether the Company will employ any, and if so, how many carts, wagons or other vehicles in transacting business.

JOINT ACTION OF BOARDS OF HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

The following resolution, proposed by Dr. SWINBURNE, with a view to secure joint action of the Boards of Quarantine and Health, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee on Health appoint a Committee of the Board to meet and confer with the Commissioners of Quarantine in reference to the sanitary question, that so concerns the public health and the duties of the respective Boards.

THE HUNTER'S POINT MANURE NUISANCE—FINAL ACTION.

At the last regular meeting of the Board, in response to the complaints of inhabitants at Hunter's Point and of passengers by the Long Island Railroad, a motion was made prohibiting this Railroad Company from receiving during the daytime manure from the boats and barges, for transportation by their wagons into the interior of the Island. President SCHULTZ had suspended action upon this motion on the representation that very material interests of the Company, and of others concerned in the business, would suffer by its action. He wished to give those who represented that they would lose heavily by the change of the hours for this peculiar traffic to night time instead of day. President SCHULTZ said that he had made inquiry into this matter, and he learned that no interest would suffer beyond the loss of a half a cent a tub (14 bushels) by the Railway Company. This they would lose owing to the fact that they would be called upon to pay higher wages to the men for night work. He expected that Alderman CHARLICK, President of the road, would have shown himself with facts and figures to substantiate the statement that it was impracticable or even a serious difficulty to obey the letter of the order. Last Summer when similar action had been taken by the Board, no point was raised. The railroad people had with a good grace submitted to the necessity of the time. Mr. CHARLICK did not appear. It was understood that the Company had expressed their determination to refuse to carry the manure if not permitted to carry it in the daytime.

A gentleman presented himself as counsel for the Long Island Farmers' Protective Union, praying that action be not taken as proposed by the Board. He presented a number of affidavits setting forth that the deponents were not at all afflicted by the odor given out by the manure in boat or wagon.

Commissioner ACTON, who had evidently been over with his nose at Hunter's Point, suggested that the gentlemen deponents must surely have colds in their heads.

President SCHULTZ knocked the witty Commissioner to order, and the counsel proceeded to speak on behalf of the farmers, whose interests must suffer in the event of any sulking on the part of the Long Island Railroad people.

President SCHULTZ in reply stated that the Board was not desirous to act otherwise than courteous by the farmers of Long Island or by the Railroad Company, as a proof of which was his stay of action. But when, on investigation, it was shown that the only obstacle, if it could be called one, preventing the Railroad Company from giving a ready concession to their demand to have this unclean work done at night, was the trifling additional wages they would have to pay to a few employes, he saw no reason why action on the motion of the Board should be longer stayed. Mr. CHARLICK was not present, either in person or by representative, and he (Mr. SCHULTZ) was inclined to think that the gentleman purposely absented himself.

Somebody in the direction of Mr. ACTON's chair said, in a complaining voice, that if the motion were finally passed there would be no cabbages this Fall; whereat the President's gavel came down with *empressement*, and the order was made final. It reads as follows:

That the business of transferring manure from boats and vessels to the cars of the Long Island Railroad Company, (and of removing manure from boats and vessels,) at Hunter's Point, Newtown, L. I., be discontinued, except between the hours of 8 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning; and that same having been duly served, &c., &c., and that said order be executed by the Metropolitan Police.

On motion the Board then adjourned until 3 o'clock on Thursday.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Devlin Homicide—Acquittal of the Accused.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY at Bellevue Hospital, at 9 A. M., yesterday, on the body of PATRICK DEVLIN, who was clubbed in a liquor-saloon in Eleventh-avenue, by MICHAEL KIERNAN, two weeks ago Monday, and died at Bellevue Hospital last Thursday.

Benjamin D. Gans, of No. 443 Tenth-avenue, druggist, testified that he dressed the wound of the injured man; the deceased told him he was struck.

James Devlin, uncle of the deceased, testified that Kiernan told him he had clubbed deceased, and was sorry that he had not given him more; after that he saw the deceased, who seemed as well as usual; on the eighth day after he took the lockjaw and was brought to this Hospital.

Patrick Donahue, of No. 457 Eleventh-avenue, sworn: I am acquainted with both deceased and the prisoner; sometime after six, last Monday evening week, I went into the prisoner's store, where I saw deceased, Peter Kiernan, Thomas Lawlin, and two or three others; Devlin asked all in the place to drink; the prisoner was attending bar; he gave them the drinks, when the deceased started to go out, and said, "Mark that down to me;" the prisoner said "You've run that game too often on me, and if you do it again I'll put you out;" the deceased struck the bar with his fist and said the prisoner was not fit to put him out; the prisoner said "If you say much I'll put you out now;" the prisoner came around and took deceased by the shoulder and struck him twice; he said when he did so, "Will you go out now?" and the deceased said "No;" what he struck him with appeared to be a club; he hit him on the back of the head both times; I was right beside the deceased; the deceased walked away toward the railroad track; he then fell forward on his face, and then got up and walked away; he appeared to have been drinking some, but not much; when he arose I saw him wipe some blood from his face; I did not see any blood on his face when he left the cellar; I have known the prisoner five or six years, and the deceased some time; I never knew of their having a difficulty before.

John O'Neil, of No. 528 West Thirty-sixth-street, testified that he was near the prisoner's place and heard the blows struck; then he saw the deceased come out and cross the street; he fell heavily on the railroad track, arose and walked away; I thought him under the influence of liquor.

Patrick Divine, residing on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, testified that he saw the deceased coming out of the prisoner's place and saw no blood on him. He came toward me (the witness continued) apparently a little under the influence of liquor, and fell head first heavily on the track; I remarked to a man that that was a severe fall. When he arose there was blood on his face, which he wiped off; it flowed from his forehead.

James Wilson, of No. 444 Eleventh-avenue, deposed that he saw the deceased on the day he was struck; blood was flowing from his forehead; he said he got the blow at Kiernan's.

Michael Meehan corroborated this testimony.

James Kern, of No. 562 Eighth-avenue, testified that he was going into the prisoner's place when the deceased came out; I observed him closely; he had no blood on him; he came up very lively, and crossed the street, and fell on his face head foremost on the railroad track; witness heard a blow struck, and saw the prisoner strike the deceased on the back of the head.

Martin McGowan, of No. 212 West Twenty-seventh-street, corroborated the testimony concerning the fall of the deceased on the railroad track.

Robert McClenahan, of No. 331 West Thirty-ninth-street, testified that he saw the deceased the day after he was struck; he had a handkerchief around his head; I said: "Hallo, Pat, have you been fighting?" he said "No;" he did not seem to want to talk about it, and I did not press him; I saw him afterward several times at his work.

John Williams, of No. 470 Ninth-avenue, testified that the deceased told him that he was fixing elevators, and the rope broke, and they fell and hurt him, and that was the way he received his injuries.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased; that there was a wound on his forehead which had caused tetanus, which resulted in his death.

A statement from D. McLean Forman, House Surgeon at Bellevue, was read, setting forth that the deceased was admitted to the Hospital suffering from tetanus, caused by scalp wounds, and that in consequence of this disease he died.

The jury found the following verdict:

That PATRICK DEVLIN came to his death by tetanus, the result of a wound from an accidental fall in Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, on the 22d day of July, 1867.

The Collision on the North River.

The investigation of the cause of the death of GEORGE MCALLISTER, who was drowned in the Hudson River a week ago last Friday, was commenced at Bellevue Hospital yesterday at 11 A. M. by Coroner WILDEY. It will be remembered that the deceased was one of a party sailing in the yacht *Lady Kernan*, with which the steamboat *James W. Baldwin* collided:

John B. McGrath, plumber, of No. 266 Ninth-avenue, Captain of the yacht *Lady Kernan*, testified that a week ago last Thursday, a little after 12, noon, the yacht started from the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, to go to a yacht race; they proceeded as far as Riverdale and remained there till about 6:30 P. M., then drifted down, there being no wind; a light was hung at the bow; they drifted down to the Elysian Fields and there at about 11 P. M. came to anchor; at about 1:40 A. M. they weighed anchor and beat up; what little wind there was from the eastward; it was the first of the flood tide; on the second tide toward the Jersey shore, the witness continued, we heard the paddles of the steamer *James W. Baldwin* coming down; I should judge she was about a quarter of a mile off; we could not get out of the way and I hailed the steamer; I called all hands on deck; they got up; the steamer struck us on the starboard side just between the shrouds; some of the boys dived overboard; some grasped the steamer; I was steering; there were four others forward on the lookout; some one of our party hailed them to lower a boat and they replied that they had no boat; the steamer did not slack up but came on at full speed: it was a rainy morning; we could see the steamer more than 1,000 yards off; we had a white light on the bowsprit; it was lighted when the vessel struck us; there was nothing in front of the light; Hugh McGrath placed it there at about 8 o'clock in the evening; I identified the body of McAllister; there were no vessels very near at the time of the occurrence; for five or six years I have been accustomed to steamboating and sailing sloops; the steamer did not blow a whistle or make any noise to warn us; the engineer told me that he heard the cries but had no orders to blow the whistle or stop; after I got aboard of the steamer I, with assistance, lowered a boat and picked up those in the water.

Hugh McGrath, residing in Fifty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, who was in the yacht when it was run down, testified that he was asleep in the cabin when his brother, the last witness, called out, saying: "Turn out here, every one of you! There is a steamer bearing down on us, and she don't seem to take any notice of us;" when I turned out I saw the steamer about half a mile off—perhaps less; I ran up forward and grasped the forward shrouds, and told all hands to hail the steamer; we all did so; after we did this repeatedly, and the steamer seemed to take no notice, the steamer coming on us hard and fast, I leaped overboard and passed under the paddle-wheel, which struck me as I came up; the wheel was moving then; I hailed them for a boat then, and the answer I received from the deck of the steamer was "We have no boat;" the vessel was headed for the New-Jersey shore; my brother must have kept hold of the helm, otherwise the yacht would have gone up in the wind; I tied the light on the jibstay, at the end of the bowsprit; I was picked up by the yawl-boat; I identified the body of McAllister by the clothing; I think he was forward, attending to the jib, when the collision occurred.

Washington Gregory, residing in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty second and Fifty third-street, testified that he, Chase, John B. McGrath and the deceased were on deck managing the yacht on the night of the catastrophe; McAllister was sitting aft on top of the cabin skylight; he jumped over-board just before the collision, and was picked up by the yawl boat; he corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

George Chase, of 729 Eleventh-avenue, corroborated this testimony. He said that he climbed from the yacht to the steamer's deck after she struck; those on the steamer did not seem willing to let them have a boat, and when they found the yawl they said it wanted caulking, and we said "anything will do to save the poor boys;" all those in the yacht were perfectly sober.

John Shehan, residing corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, gave similar testimony; he was knocked off the yacht by the boom; called out for a rope; four different men on the steamer passed along the deck and heard him, but paid no attention; a fireman finally threw him a rope, and he was hoisted on to the steamer.

William Mosher, pilot of the *James W. Baldwin*, testified that when off Thirtieth-street, the night of the collision, he saw a sloop standing toward the steamer; the wind was northeast, and the sloop was standing to the eastward; he stopped the steamboat, and the sloop went about and stood toward the New-Jersey shore; he then started again, and while opposite Twentieth-street saw what he took for a sailboat on his port bow; she appeared to be headed up the river and had no light. He slowed the steamer, and put the helm aport; then the yacht fell off toward the steamer; he rang the bell to stop and back as quick as possible; the yacht kept hard away across the steamer's bows; if the yacht's helm had been put down, he thought she would have cleared the steamer; the yacht lay across the steamer's bows straight up some fifteen or twenty minutes; then the tide took her off and she went off quite a little distance and lay down on her side; his partner in the wheel-house went aft to get the boat down, and witness helped get the boat down; afterward he met one of the men of the yacht and asked why he had no light on the yacht, and the man replied that they had a light, but it had gone out; the witness could not tell who the man was; the steamer had a good light forward; he thought the steamboat was backing when the collision occurred; there were two small boats on the steamer; everything possible was done to rescue the men; the witness had been a pilot for twenty years; the law requires that sailing vessels should carry a red and a blue light at night.

George Dean, who was on the look-out on the steamer the night of the collision, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

David B. Jackson, engineer of the steamboat, who was asleep at the time of the collision, testified that the assistant-engineer, who had charge of the engine, told him that the engine had stopped and made a turn back before the collision occurred.

Geo. A. Creamer, of Rhinebeck, who was a passenger on the steamboat, testified that one of the men from the yacht said there had been a light on the yacht, but it had gone out; he thought all except one of these men were sober.

Leonard V. Fitch, of Poughkeepsie, another passenger, testified that all that could be done by those on the steamer to save the men on the yacht was done.

The investigation was at this point adjourned to Monday next, 11 A. M.

A Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE at the house of JOHN BLACK, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, over the remains of WILLIAM H. FORBES, who committed suicide on Sunday afternoon in a stable in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street near Second-avenue, as previously reported. Deceased had taken possession of a small pistol kept in the stable, and after a short dispute fired the bullet through his side, and sank dead at his companions feet. He had given no previous cause for suspicion of his dreadful purpose, and the witnesses examined, all agree that he was temporarily insane at the moment. As no motive could be ascertained, the jury took this charitable view of the case, and so rendered their verdict. Deceased was a native of New-York and was 22 years of age.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—No Epidemic in the City.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Aug. 6, 1867.

The mortality in New-York and Brooklyn last week was at about the usual rate for that week (the thirty-first) of the year. There were 647 deaths in the former and 276 in the latter city, including public institutions of all kinds. In the corresponding week last year the mortality exceeded these numbers by 299 in New-York and by 66 in Brooklyn. That excess was chiefly in the public institutions to which cholera that year had gained access. No such calamity has overtaken these institutions this Summer, though the Asiatic scourge has not wholly ceased its fatal work in this country.

The zymotic diseases, mostly diarrhœal, killed 329 persons, or nearly 51 per cent. of all who died in New-York, and 125, or 45.29 per cent. of all in Brooklyn. The diarrhœal disorders, mostly cholera infantum, destroyed 255 (39.41 per cent. of all) in New-York and 103 (37.32 per cent.) in Brooklyn; 310 infants under one year old (47.91 per cent. of total mortality) died in the former and 146 (52.89 per cent.) in the latter city; 70.71 per cent. of the total mortality in the former, and 76.81 per cent. in the latter city occurred in the first five years of childhood.

The localities in which the excessive pressure of fatal causes was chiefly experienced require attention, for, excepting in those limited districts of unhealthiness, the death rate was unusually low in both cities. In New-York it was in the Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh and the southwestern half of the Twenty-second Wards that death reaped its excessive harvest. This was in the same blocks and streets that have given the excess the past four weeks. But the cleanly, well-drained and well-housed portions of both cities show no increase of fatal diseases. The densely-populated Fifteenth Ward, in New-York, had only its usual count of one death in every 5,000 inhabitants, while in the more elevated and less crowded but nuisance-afflicted Twenty-second Ward there was one funeral to every 802 of the inhabitants there. At the present moment no other quarter of the City is so menaced by the Asiatic scourge that so persisted in fatal outbreaks there last Fall, yet it is naturally one of the most elevated and beautiful sections of the Island. These indications which are read upon the barometer of health are not less important in their way than those the mariner reads upon his barometer at sea in stormy latitudes.

Whatever cholera is present in the Metropolitan District yet fails to gain such mastery as to seize its victims in groups or in decently clean localities. We are informed that the same encouraging fact holds true in all the Western cities in which effective methods of warfare against the infection have been adopted.

E. HARRIS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Zymotic infections	329	143
Of which measles caused	22	10
Scarlatina caused	6	4
Typhus fever caused	2	—
Typhoid fever caused	6	1
Dysentery caused	24	6
Diarrhœa caused	59	14
Cholera caused	3	—
Cholera infantum caused	163	94
Cholera morbus caused	5	—
Constitutional diseases	109	41
Of which diathetic diseases caused	14	3
Tubercular diseases	95	38
Local diseases	163	66
Of which diseases of the nervous system	80	33
Of which inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system	44	14
Developmental diseases	29	23
Deaths by violence	16	3
Of which by accident or negligence	15	3
Of which by suicide	1	—
Cause not specified or ill-defined	1	—
Mortality for the week	647	276

Recapitulation of Ages, Sexes and Nativities of Persons that Died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Aug. 3, 1867:

NEW-YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Men	86	Men	28
Women	86	Women	19
Boys	269	Boys	121
Girls	206	Girls	108
Total	647	Total	276
NATIVITIES.		NATIVITIES.	
Austria	2	British America	3
Denmark	1	England	6
England	8	Germany	11
France	1	Ireland	17
Germany	42	Wales	1
Holland	1	United States	238
Ireland	74	Total	276
Russia	2		
Scotland	4		
At Sea	1		
Sweden	3		
Switzerland	1		
United States	504		
Total	647		

Comptroller Connolly's Reply to Mr. Manierre.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1867.

Benjamin F. Manierre, Esq., Treasurer Board of Excise:

SIR: I have received this morning your note, which had previously been communicated to the Press, in which you complain that my inquiry in regard to one of the items of the account furnished by you as Treasurer of the excise moneys, should have been directed to the Board of Excise. I may be pardoned if I fail to see the force of the objection which you make to giving the required information. The account of the excise moneys is kept by you as Treasurer, and was furnished by you in that capacity to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The inquiry in simply for an explanation of your own account. The statute, in addition, is imperative on this question. It declares (chap. 806, Laws of 1867, sec. 6) expressly that the Board of Excise "through the person acting as Treasurer," shall pay over those moneys monthly. You are the person referred to in the act; and you, recognizing your duty in this respect, have paid over a certain portion of the moneys in question, reserving in your hands a large amount under the general head of "Expenses."

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, through me, simply inquired, What expenses? The object of the inquiry being to ascertain whether you have complied with the law and paid over all the moneys which came to your hands "as the person acting as Treasurer" of the Board of Excise, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were entitled to receive.

In view of the public way in which you have taken me to task, it may not be out of place to say that, if I, as the financial officer of the Corporation of the City of New-York, had furnished an account kept by me of moneys required to be paid by me to any officer or body, and had reserved in my hands under a general head a portion of such moneys, and on being asked for an explanation of this reservation should decline to explain my own account and give information under my control, because the application had not been made to the Common Council, I should consider that I had convicted myself of a palpable evasion of an obvious duty.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise held a special meeting yesterday, President SCHULTZ presiding. The Treasurer of the Board, BENJ. F. MANIERRE, read the resolution passed at the late meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and before published in the TIMES, calling upon the Board of Excise to give a detailed statement of their expenses. He then read the following statement addressed to the Board, which, although not ostensibly so given, is a reply to the queries of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Excise:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit for your inspection the following detailed statement of the expenses and salaries of the Board of Excise for the year 1867:

Salaries of Commissioners			$12,000 00
Salary of Inspector			2,000 00
Salary of Treasurer			1,500,00
Total			$15,500 00
GENERAL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.			
Attorney		$1,000	
Secretary	$2,500		
Two clerks, $1,800 each	3,600		
Two clerks	1,500—	7,600	
Book-keeper	1,600		
Clerk in Treasurer's office	1,200—	2,800	
Stenographer		900	
Clerk in Inspector's office		1,200	
Messengers		1,920—	14,220 00
Total			$29,720 00
EXPENSES ACTUALLY PAID.			
Stationery and printing	$1,994 03		
Office furniture	187 25		
Incidental expenses	312 19—		2,493 47
Totol			$32,213 47
Estimated for law expenses, stationery, printing and incidental			6,000 00
Total			$38,213 47

The salaries are paid monthly and quarterly. As the great bulk of money paid for licenses is received in the months of May, June and July, it is necessary to reserve sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses for the year.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer.

After the reading of the above and the discussion of some minor matters, the Board adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A PETTY SWINDLER.

Three complaints were made yesterday by HENRY MINGST, of No. 173 Washington-street, Hoboken; HAROLD WENDELBOE, of No. 15 Chrystie-street, and HENRY STEENSON, of No. 415 West Twenty-fifth-street, against one ROBERT MACK, for petty swindling. It appears from the affidavits in the case that an advertisement appeared in one of the daily newspapers stating that the advertiser could furnish situations of every description to such persons as desired employment. The complainants had called at room No. 3, of No. 81 Nassau-street, and there saw the accused, who was profuse in his promises to fulfill the provisions of his advertisement, declaring that there was no difficulty in obtaining the situations desired. He required the payment of $2 as a fee for his trouble and expense, which was duly paid by the unsuspecting victims. As they received neither situation nor any verbal satisfaction, the complainants became convinced that the whole affair was a snare and a delusion, hence the complaints against the fellow who had swindled them. The magistrate issued his warrant and Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, arrested the accused, who was soon after arrained before the Court. As the case was a clear one, and no proper defence set up, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A DEATH SCENE IN COURT.

Officer BEIGS, of the Second Precinct, arrested an Irish woman of neglected and tattered appearance, named MARGARET COCHRANE, on a charge of begging in the public streets, a practice forbidden by law. The woman had a girl about five years of age by her side, and a sickly looking boy of eighteen months in her arms. When placed in the prisoner's box the woman endeavored to pacify her little girl, who was crying bitterly, and then busied herself in straightening the limbs of the boy. The officer in charge of the gate then discovered that the infant was dying rapidly, and Dr. NEALIS, the City Prison Physician, was summoned in haste. He pronounced the case to be *cholera infantum*, and declared the sufferer to be beyond all hope. The magistrate committed the mother (?) as a vagrant, and the kind care of the Matron was desired for the children. The infant died soon after removal. Two frowsy-looking women, arrested for intoxication appeared to be more affected by the ghastly spectacle before them than was the woman so cooly composing the struggling form of the dying child, and the unfortunate females shed a flood of tears as they lingered over the hard deathbed of the boy.

A HORSE-THIEF ARRESTED.

On July 31, Mr. P. B. NORTON, a livery-stable keeper at Waterbury, Conn., hired a horse and light wagon to a strange man who said he wished to go to Union City, a distance of four miles. The man and the equipage never returned. A few days before this occurrence another stable keeper at Seymour, Conn., named A. B. DUNHAM, let another man have a similar horse and wagon, and the fellow also stole the property intrusted to his care. As the owners of this property were led to suppose that the thieves had come on with their plunder to this City, they notified the Detective Police of the facts. Yesterday morning a man giving the name of WM. MORRIS appeared at the livery-stable of LANE & MCMAHON, No. 62 East Fourteenth-street, and offered a horse and light wagon for sale at a suspiciously low price. Detective MCDOUGALL was notified, and he arrested MORRIS on suspicion. When the property found in his possession was shown Mr. NORTON, he recognized the wagon as the one stolen from him, and the horse as belonging to Mr. DUNHAM. As the prisoner declined to go back to Connecticut without a requisition, the magistrate locked him up for trial at the General Sessions, in default of bail. Mr. NORTON, the complainant, was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

On Monday night, while Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was on post he was informed by a citizen that two men had been endeavoring to effect an entrance into the house of EX-GOV. FISH, in East Eighteenth-street, through a rear window. The citizen gave a description of the men, who had then desisted from the attempt. Officer HARRIS, keeping on the lookout, shortly afterward saw two men—HUGH MCCANN and MICHAEL EGAN—who answered the description given, on the corner of Nineteenth-street and First-avenue. Following them, he saw them halt before the residence of Mr. WEILING, No. 327 Second-avenue, and MCCANN after a short consultation, entered the house. He came out again very soon, spoke with EGAN and again entered the house. Officer HARRIS then stepped up, arrested EGAN and drew him into the hallway of the house, where MCCANN was encountered. The two assaulted the officer, who nevertheless managed to secure them both as prisoners. A charge was preferred against MCCANN and EGAN of entering the house with intent to commit a larceny, and they were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer. They were also committed in default of $500 each to answer for the assault on Officer HARRIS at the Court of Special Sessions.

PRUDENT RETICENCE.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Officer FOLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had his attention called to the proceedings of a man who tried successively the doors of Nos. 22, 26 and 28 West Twenty-sixth-street, now vacant by reason of the occupants being on a Summer tour. The officer cut short the further operations of the man by arresting him, when the prisoner gave the name of JAMES TURNER, and declined giving any further information concerning himself both at the Station-house and before the Court. There were, however, found upon his person two burglar's drills, a skeleton key and some matches, which told enough of his history to commit him in default of $1,000 bail for carrying burglar's tools in the night-time.

BRICE AND PRICE.

LIZZIE BRICE and ELIZABETH PRICE were, unfortunately for themselves, caught in the act of making away with two dresses, valued at $10, the property of BRIDGET GEOGHAN, No. 429 First-avenue, they having removed the dresses from the clothes-line in the yard, and being intercepted as they were leaving the premises through the hall-way of the house.

A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

A very young, very black haired, and very nervous man, with a very peaked face, and named CAMPBELL DUNCAN, came up in company, with a complaint of ANNA M. SHELLEY, of No. 21 Seventh-avenue, from which it appeared that Mrs. SHELLEY, some time ago, had a quantity of clothing stolen, and for the return of which she had advertised. To her came DUNCAN, representing himself as an agent of the Bureau of Information in Fulton-street, and professing his readiness and ability, upon the payment of the extremely moderate fee of one dollar, to restore the lost property. So generous an offer was of course accepted; DUNCAN obtained the dollar, but Mrs. SHELLEY did not obtain the clothing, and therefore she had him arrested. DUNCAN, before the Court, still claimed the character he had played, and styled himself a private detective, in answer to the usual question as to his occupation. He was committed in default of $500 bail to answer a charge of false pretense at the Court of General Sessions.

MINOR MATTERS.

A boy, named THEODORE LINDEMAN, collected $88 for kindling-wood, belonging to his employer, HUGH MCKEON, No. 28 Avenue B, but did not pay it over. He was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

MARY MACK being found with a pair of shoes, valued at $4, in her possession, and the shoes having been stolen from WM. LEICHMANN, No. 575 West Twenty-ninth-street, was sent to the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A TRUCULENT DRIVER.

South-street is the slough of despond for the cars of the Belt Railroad. Every day they get into a snarl in that wilderness of vehicles, and very frequently it requires the interposition of a Police Magistrate before they can get out. Yesterday car No. 95 was impeded, and, finally, wilfully run into by a truck under the management of DANIEL B. ABBOTT, and he being arrested was required to give bonds in $300 to answer a charge of disorderly conduct at the Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

THE END OF A SPREE.

On Monday afternoon JAMES LEWIS left his horse and light wagon, which he values at $500, standing at Whitehall-street, and went into a building to transact some business. On his return, after an absence of ten minutes, his team disappeared, nor was there any clue by which he could trace it. He therefore lodged information of his loss with the Police authorities, and waited with what patience he could for the developments of the future. Meantime, whisky turned detective and restored the property to its owner. On Monday afternoon Officer COPELAND, of the Twenty-first Precinct, saw a man in a drunken condition tumble out of his wagon on Broadway, near Forty-second-street, and going to his assistance found him too drunk to take care of himself, much less of the team, and therefore took him to the Station-house and the team to a livery stable. This being done it was discovered that the horse and wagon tallied in description with those lost by Mr. LEWIS in the morning, and he being sent for identified the property as his own. The drunken man gave the name of JOHN F. JONES, and said that he is a native of Ireland, and a citizen of Poughkeepsie, but not succeeding in convincing the Justice, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A LONG LAPSE

between the commission of an offence and its punishment occurred in a case brought up by Officer COOGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct. On the 11th of June the officer arrested a man named RICHARD CUFF, whom he had seen in the commission of an act of public indecency. He had, however, no sooner made the arrest than he was assaulted by the friends of CUFF, one of whom, JOHN BRODERICK, struck the officer on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe wound and rendering COOGAN insensible for some minutes, during which time BRODERICK as well as CUFF made good their escape. Since that time BRODERICK has kept himself out of view of the Police, but COOGAN on yesterday succeeded in arresting him, and being taken before the Court, he gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer for the assault and battery.

ANOTHER ANCIENT CASE.

GUSTAVUS A. MILLS was arraigned upon the complaint of J. L. JOHNSTON, who alleges that in October, 1866, MILLS was a clerk in the employ of J. P. & J. L. JOHNSTON, No. 325 Pearl-street, and that he collected from CHAS. LANG the sum of $7 50 due the firm, and appropriated it to his own use. Suspecting that this was only one instance out of many, and learning that MILLS was in custody at Jefferson Market Police Court on a similar charge, preferred by the persons in whose employ he had been since he left that of the firm, JOHNSTON entered his complaint, upon which MILLS was committed, in default of $300 bail, to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF INHUMANITY.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a man and woman were noticed acting in a strange manner, in Sixteenth-street, near Irving-place. The woman was crouched on the curb-stone for some minutes, and when she rose, both walked off at a brisk pace in different directions. Officer LITTLE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was informed of the fact, and he discovered that the woman had given birth to a child on the pavement, and the infant, a healthy boy, was found in the yard of No. 110 East Sixteenth-street, where it had been thrown by the man. No clue exists to the inhuman mother or her companion, and the infant is now under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.

DROWNED.—A man employed on a lighter, name as yet unknown, accidentally fell overboard on Saturday in Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and was drowned. The body was recovered on Monday evening in the North River off Tubby Hook. The remains were yesterday removed to the Morgue by order of Coroner GAMBLE, for identification, where an inquest will also be held.... The remains of another unknown man were found floating yesterday in the North River, near Twentieth-street. The body was removed to the Morgue and Coroner GAMBLE notified.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.—A very large sale of army clothing took place at the depot, corner of Laight and Washington streets, yesterday morning. Several thousand coats, pants, drawers, caps, turbans, hats, blouses, boots, shirts, &c., were disposed of at very low prices. Infantry overcoats, of which nearly 40,000 were sold, brought about $3 each. Jackets were sold for $1 60; drawers for 30c. and 40c. per pair; shirts for 50c. each; caps for 40c.; pants for $2; blankets—about 100,000 in all—for $1 70 and $1 77.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer SPARROW, of the Broadway Squad, arrested FREDERICK OSWALD, a clerk in the employ of P. FRANKENHEIMER, of No. 535 Broadway, on a charge of embezzlement made by his employer, who stated that the prisoner had embezzled the sum of $100 and returned $50, promising to return the balance. As he failed to do so, the employer caused his arrest, and he was locked up at Police Headquarters. The case will be taken to Court to-day for decision. The prisoner is a native of Germany, and 25 years of age.

BOARD OF POLICE.—The Board of Police Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The general impression prevailed in the Department that the Board would elect a Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BERGEN, but for some reason the matter was not touched upon. After transacting the usual amount of routine business the Board adjourned.

SINGULAR AFFRAY.—JAMES MCGUERCK, laborer, and CHARLES LINDERMAN, saloon keeper, quarelled on Monday evening on the corner of Cedar and William-street. During the affray MCGUERCK struck a heavy pane of glass near by, smashing the pain and cutting himself in a terrible manner. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital, and LINDERMAN was locked up.

EXCAVATION ACCIDENT.—PATRICK WELSH, of Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue, and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, residing in Fifty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, were severely injured by having their legs fractured by the caving in of an embankment, while digging a cellar in Forty-ninth-street, near First-avenue. Both men were carried to Bellevue Hospital.

FOUNDLING.—Officer RYAN, of the Central Park Police, found, on Monday night at a late hour, a female infant, only a week old, lying on the grass near the lake shore. The unfortunate babe was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

STREET CLEANING COMMISSION.—The Commission for Cleaning the Streets met at the Mayor's office yesterday, but adjourned to the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, in consequence of the absence of Messrs. SHULTZ and O'GORMAN.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Lake at the Park to-day, Wednesday, commencing at 4:30 P. M.

SUN-STROKE.—DANIEL P. WANZER was prostrated by the heat yesterday as he passed the corner of Seventeenth-street and Broadway, when he was taken home by the Police.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

Nos.
6—Endres vs. Mersereau et al.
34—Reynolds vs Kelly.
50—Haggerty vs. Bronson.
54—People ex rel. Mott vs. Connolly.
55—People ex rel. vs. Hartt et al.

Nos.
57—Claflin et al. vs. Wells.
58—People ex rel. Parker vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
59—Cahill vs. Rumpf.
87—Ballantine vs. Henry.
92—Archer et al vs. Linneman et al.

Call commences at No. 94, Gwinie vs. Dingon.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

The following is the remainder of the General Calendar that was not published yesterday:

Nos.
158—Smith vs. Halstead.
159—Conner vs. Merkle.
160—Yates Salt and Manufacturing Company vs. Cooley.
161—Fitzgerald vs. World's Paper Stock Company.
162—Townsend vs. Townsend.
163—Smith vs. Satterlee.
164—Redmond vs. Elmer.
165—Hall vs. Van Winkle.
166—Murphy vs. Murphy.
167—Reilly vs. Swutser.
168—Stevens vs. Hardman.
169—In the matter of Commissioners of Quarantine.
170—Baxter vs. Blume.
171—Rock vs. Churchill.
172—McIntyre vs. Griffin.
173—Thompson vs. Merryfield.
174—Robinson vs. Kelly, sheriff.
175—Robinson vs. Conklin.
176—Saloman vs. Young.
177—Carty vs. Carty.
178—Borst vs. Hess.
179—Borst vs. Barber.
180—Downs & Co. Manufacturing Company vs. Hill.
181—Smith vs. Anderson.
182—The People, &c., Cobb vs. Hillhouse.
183—Norman vs. Degnan.
184—Caldwell vs. Adee.
185—Same vs. Same.
186—Same vs. Same.
187—Bremer vs. Baum.
188—Meary vs. Jones.
189—Pickett vs. Finck.
190—Magnan vs. Grets.
191—Collier vs. Jaffray.
192—Hayward vs. Voak.
193—Davis vs. Blauth.
194—Catlin vs. Billings.
195—Gilbert vs. Cowan.
196—Tyler vs. Cooley.

Nos.
197—Claflin vs. Dodge.
198—Appleby vs. Woodgate.
199—Pena vs. Davis.
200—Wallack vs. Williams et al.
201—Douglass vs. Woodworth.
202—In the matter of opening One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Mount Morris-square to Hudson River, (two cases, Nos. 1 and 2.)
203—Riesbeck vs. Van Santon.
204—Reice, Jr., vs. Susquehanna Salt Works.
205—In the matter of the proceedings, &c., of Charles H. Bertrand, an attorney, on the application of Mercy.
206—Hay vs. Yeaton.
207—Ricker vs. Yeaton.
208—Bachrach vs. Heidenheimer.
209—Burtis vs. Burtis.
210—Fugelsang vs. Golduck.
211—Gibbons vs. Heinemann.
212—Stouvenel vs. Smith.
213—Ledoux vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.
214—Jarvis vs. Barker.
215—Ford vs. Gilman.
216—Hagan vs. Crumway.
217—Matter of application of Wynns.
218—Kennedy vs. Crandell.
219—James vs. Devine.
220—Kuhlis vs. Owen.
221—Same vs. Same.
222—Krohne vs. Hanlon.
223—Tyler vs. Cooley.
224—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
225—Lyon vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company.
227—Ambler vs. Skinner.
228—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT.

Adjourned to Monday next.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE SHAWNEE INDIANS IN KANSAS—TAXATION OF THEIR LANDS BY THAT STATE—TRIBAL ORGANIZATION—TREATY OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD THEM.

Charles Bluejacket for himself and others of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Board of Commissioners of Johnson County, Kansas.—See error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court:

The sole question presented by this record is, whether the lands belonging to the united tribe of Shawnee Indians, residing in Kansas, are taxable? The authorities of the County of Johnson asserting the right, and the highest Court of the State having sustained it, the question is properly here for consideration. The solution of it depends on the construction of treaties, the relations of the General Government to the Indian tribes, and the laws of Congress. In order to have a proper understanding of the rights of these Indians, it is necessary to give a short history of some of the treaties that have been made with them. In 1825 the Shawnee tribe was divided, part being in Missouri and part in Ohio. The Missouri Shawnees were in possession of valuable lands near Cape Girardeau, and in that year (7 Stat. at Large p. 284) ceded them, by treaty, to the United States, and in consideration of the cession, received for their use, and those of the same nation in Ohio, who chose to join them, a tract of country in Kansas, embracing fifty square miles. In pursuance of the favorite policy of the Government to persuade all the Indian tribes, east of the Mississippi, to migrate and settle on territory to be secured to them, west of that river, in 1831, (7 Stat. p. 355) a convention was concluded with the Ohio Shawnees, they "being willing to remove West, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity." In exchange for valuable lands and improvements in Ohio, they obtained by patent, in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, so long as they shall exist as a nation, and remain upon the same, one hundred thousand acres of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, within the tract granted in 1825 to the Missouri Shawnees.

This treaty contained words of promise that the same care, superintendence and protection which had been extended over them in Ohio, should be assured to them in the country to which they were to remove, and, also, a guarantee that their lands should never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor themselves subject to the laws thereof. In obedience to the obligations of this treaty, they removed and united with their brethren, who had preceded them from Missouri, but were soon met by the advancing tide of civilization. In view of the rapid increase of population in the Kansas country, and the small number of Shawnees—the tribe does not now contain over 1,200 souls—it was deemed advisable to lessen their territorial limits.

Accordingly, another treaty was concluded with them on the 2d day of November, 1854. (10 Stat. at Large, 1063.) By this treaty the united Shawnee nation ceded to the United States all the large domains granted to them by the treaty of 1825. In consideration for this cession, 200,000 acres of these same lands were receded to them, and they also obtained annuities and other property. This treaty was peculiar in some of its provisions. It did not contemplate that the Indians should enjoy the whole tract, as the quantity for each individual was limited to 200 hundred acres. The unselected lands were to be sold by the Government and the proceeds appropriated to the uses of the Indians. It also recognized that part of the lands, selected by the Indians, could be held in common and part in severalty. If held in common, they were to be assigned in a compact body; if in severalty, the privilege was conceded of selecting anywhere in the tract outside of the common lands.

The Indians, who held separate estates, were to have patents issued to them, with such guards and restrictions as Congress should deem advisable for their protection. Congress afterward (11 Statutes at Large, p. 430,) directed the lands to be patented, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior might impose, and these lands are now held by these Indians, under patents, without power of alienation except by consent of the Secretary of the Interior. This treaty was silent about the guarantees of the treaty of 1831, but the Shawnees expressly acknowledged their dependence on the Government of the United States, as formally they had done, and invoked its protection and care. Prior to the ratification of this treaty, (although not before it was signed,) the organic act for the Territory of Kansas was passed, and on the 29th of January, 1861, Kansas was admitted into the Union; but the rights of the Indians, the powers of Congress over them, their lands and property, and the stipulations of treaties, were fully preserved, and in the same words, both in the organic act and in the act for the admission of Kansas.

The Ohio Shawnees, when they ceded their lands in Ohio, did it in pursuance of an act of Congress of May 28, 1830, (4 Stat. at Large, 411,) which assured them the country to which they were translated should be secured and guaranteed to them and their heirs forever. The well defined policy of the Government demanded the removal of the Indians from organized States, and it was supposed at the time the country selected for them was so remote as never to be needed for settlement. This policy was deemed advantageous to their interests, as it separated them from the corrupting influences of bad white men, and secured for them a permanent home. It is plain to be seen that the convenants with the Shawnees in the treaty of 1861, that they should not be subject to the laws of organized States or Territories, nor their lands included within their boundaries, unless with their own consent, signified to the President, must have materially influenced their decision to part with their Ohio possessions and join their brethren in Kansas. They, therefore, removed under the assured protection of the Government, to enjoy, as they expected, in perpetuity, free from encroachment, a home adapted to their habits and customs. But these expectations were not to be realized, for the spirit of American enterprise in a few years reached their country, and the same white population that pressed upon them in Ohio and Missouri followed them there.

The present and future wants of this population created the necessity for the treaty of 1854, and the segregation of lands allowed by it, in connection with the power to sell these unselected tracts, invited what followed—a mixed occupancy of the same territory by the red and white men—the very matter which dictated the removal of the Indians from the older States. It is insisted, as the guarantees of the treaty of 1831 are not, in express words, reaffirmed in the treaty of 1854, they are, therefore, abrogated, and that the division of the Indian territory into separate estates so changes the *status* of the Indians that the property of those who hold in severalty is liable to State taxation. It is conceded that those who hold in common cannot be taxed. If such are the effects of this treaty, they were evidently not in the contemplation of one of the parties to it, and it could never have been intended by the Government to make a distinction in favor of the Indians who held in common, and against those who held in severalty. If the Indians thus holding had less rights than their more favored brethren who enjoyed their possessions in common, and in compact form, would not good faith have required that it should have been as stated in the treaty? The general pledge of protection substantially accorded in this treaty, as in all other treaties with this tribe, forbids the idea that Government intended to withdraw its protection from one part of the tribe and extend it to the other.

But it is not necessary to import the guarantees of the treaty of 1831 into that of 1854, in order to save the property of the entire tribe from State taxation. If the necessities of the case required us to do so, we should hesitate to declare that, in the understanding of the parties, the promises under which the treaty of 1831 were made, and the guarantees contained in it, were all abandoned when the treaty of 1854 was concluded. If the tribal organization of the Shawnees is preserved intact, and recognized by the political department of the Government as existing, then they are "a people distinct from others," capable of making treaties, separated from the jurisdiction of Kansas, and to be governed exclusively by the Government of the Union. If under the control of Congress, from necessity, there can be no divided authority. If they have outlived many things, they have not outlived the protection afforded by the Constitution, treaties, and laws of Congress. It may be that they cannot exist much longer as a distinct people in the presence of the civilization of Kansas, "but until they are clothed with the rights, and bound to all the duties of citizens," they enjoy the privilege of total immunity from State taxation. There can be no question of State sovereignty in the case, as Kansas accepted her admission into the family of States on condition that the Indian rights should remain unimpaired, and the General Government at liberty to make any regulation respecting them, their lands, property or other rights, which it would have been competent to make if Kansas had not been admitted into the Union. The treaty of 1854 letf the Shawnee people a united tribe, with a declaration of their dependence on the National Government for protection and the vindication of their rights. Ever since this, their tribal organization has remained as it was before. They have elective chiefs and an elective council, meeting at stated periods, keeping a record of their proceedings; with powers regulated by custom, by which they punish offences, adjust differences, and exercise a general oversight over the affairs of the nation. This people have their own customs and laws by which they are governed. Because some of these customs have been abandoned, owing to the proximity of their white neighbors, may be an evidence of the superior influence of our race, but does not tend to prove that their tribal organization is not preserved. There is no evidence in the record to show that the Indians, with separate estates, have not the same rights in the tribe as those whose estates are held in common. Their machinery of government, though simple, is adapted to their intelligence and wants, and effective with faithful agents to watch over them. If broken into, it is the natural result of Shawnees and whites owning adjoining plantations, and living and trafficking together as neighbors and friends. But the action of the political department of the Government settles, beyond controversy, that the Shawnees are as yet a distinct people, with a perfect tribal organization. Within a very recent period, their head men negotiated a treaty with the United States, which, for some reason not explained in the record, was either not sent to the Senate, or, if sent, not ratified, and they are under the charge of an agent who constantly resides with them. While the General Government has a superintending care over their interests, and continues to treat with them as a nation, the State of Kansas is estopped from denying their title to it. She accepted this *status* when she accepted the act admitting her into the Union. Conferring rights and privileges on these Indians cannot affect their situation, which can only be changed by treaty stipulation, or a voluntary abandonment of their tribal organization. As long as the United States recognizes their national character, they are under the protection of treaties and the laws of Congress, and their property is withdrawn from the operation of State laws. It follows from what has been said that the Supreme Court of Kansas erred in not perpetuating the injunction, and granting the relief prayed for.

The judgment of that Court is reversed, and the cause is remanded, with directions to enter a judgment in conformity to this opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE LEGALITY OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

J. M. Sherwood and Joseph B. Varnum vs. Richard B. Connolly, Chauncey M. Depew and others composing the Board of Audit.—The plaintiffs in this action are the parties who, a week ago, obtained the temporary injunction against the Board of Audit preventing them from sitting as a Board or from performing any of the duties for which they were appointed. The reasons for this action on the part of Messrs. Sherwood and Varnum together, with the grounds on which the injunction was sought were fully set forth to-day on a motion made by defendants to dissolve the injunction. Messrs. Noyes & Daly appeared in support of the injunction, and Attorney-General Martindale, Rufus S. Andrews and Ex-Judge Bonney for the Board of Audit. Before commencing the argument the Court asked counsel for the Board whether they intended to take the ground that the Board of Audit was a Court or an Arbitration, to which Mr. Martindale replied that the view he should take of the case in his argument would, he hoped, render it unnecessary to consider that question at all.

Mr. Noyes, on behalf of the plaintiffs, opened the argument in favor of a continuance of the injunction. He said that the objection which the plaintiffs, as well as other tax payers of the City whom they represented, had to the law creating the "Board of Audit," was the great waste of the trust funds of the City which would ensue from the further operations of the Board. He was willing to admit that the creation of this Board at first met considerable favor from those who now opposed it, but on a further consideration of the law it was discovered that it was full of danger. No sooner had the Board opened than hundreds of claims that had been rejected by the Legislature and spurned from the Courts were galvanized into life, and preparations made to present them to this Board, so that, whereas it was expected that only a few thousand dollars' worth of claims would be brought forward, millions of dollars' worth had been raked up and revived, and would be pressed upon the Board for payment. Then it was that the danger was seen. And the difficulty was, that all claims that should be decided against the City would be paid, while all those that are decided in the City's favor would still be litigated in the Courts; so that the City would gain nothing and might lose much, for having no power of reviewing the decisions of the Board, the City had no protection against claims unjustly allowed. If the Board were a Board of Arbitration its decisions were not necessarily final and would not stop litigation; so also if it be a Board of Arbitration the Governor had no power to appoint a substitute for Judge Woodruff, who declined to act, for the Governor can only fill vacancies in public offices, and who ever heard of arbitrators being public officers? Another great objection to the law was, that it is unconstitutional to deprive any citizen of his right to prosecute his claims in a civil court before a jury. The law creating the Board of Audit deprives all persons who fail to put in their claims within three months after the passage of the law from ever commencing an action to recover their claims in the Courts, and forbids any appeal from the decision of the Board. Again, if the Board be a judicial body, it violates that clause of the Constitution which requires all judicial officers to be elected by the people. Another objection was that the duties of the Board being wholly local the act creating it was unconstitutional, for the reason that all such officers are required to be either elected or appointed by the local authorities, for the Board of Audit is not a "new office" in the meaning of the law, being precisely the same kind of an office with the same duties and powers as the present Board of Supervisors. Again, the act is unconstitutional in that it violates a provision of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids any State to pass a law "impairing the obligation of contract." This provision is violated by preventing a citizen from submitting his claims to the arbitrament of a jury of his fellows. This is a common law right. Among the minor objections to the law might be mentioned the fact that it does not provide for filling vacancies in the Board of Audit; that it has no specified time of existence for the Board, but might continue it to all eternity; and that its members are not required to take any oath as is the case with all other public officers. Suppose all the five members of the Board should refuse to act, would the Governor have the power to create a new Board? Counsel claimed in conclusion that an injunction was the proper remedy to apply in this case, because it would stay at once all further action and prevent a waste of the trust funds of the City. Moreover, it was the usual remedy. The movers in this case asked only what they deemed to be for the best interest of the taxpayers, and while they had the utmost confidence in the character and rectitude of the members composing the Board of Audit, they believed it would be better for all parties to have this question of the legality and constitutionality of the Board settled at the outset before going to any further expense.

Recorder Hackett, on behalf of the Corporation, requested the privilege to say a few words out of his regular order in the argument as his duties required him to leave. The privilege was granted, and he said that he did not think that an injunction should stand against the Board of Audit at the present time. He was of opinion that if the Legislature had power to confer authority on the Board of Supervisors and the Comptroller, to audit and pay claims against the City, it had equal power to delegate the same authority to a Board of Audit. At any rate there would be time enough when the Board of Supervisors came to raise money to pay the claims to sue out an injunction, if there should be found any occasion for one. At present it was, in his estimation, premature.

Mr. Andrews then presented a few points in favor of the legality of the Board. And first he claimed that a party applying for an injunction must show that he has some vested right that would be interfered with or threatened if the injunction were refused. The plaintiffs in this case had no such rights. They have no standing in Court, because no act has been committed or threatened depriving them of any rights already acquired, or which they might acquire. As to the power of the Legislature to create such a Board, it was clearly conferred by the Constitution. The Board might be regarded as a "local inferior Court," authorized by article 6, section 14 of the Constitution. The power was also conferred by article 23, which authorizes "tribunals of conciliation." As to the power of the Governor to fill vacancies in the Board, it had been fully established in the case of The People ex rel. Fernando Wood *vs.* Simeon Draper, and the Board as it now stands was therefore legally constituted.

Attorney-General Martindale next addressed the Court on behalf of the Board. Alluding to the duties of the Board of Audit, he said they were public in their character, and being public, the members of the Board were public officers. This being true the retirement of Judge Woodruff from the Board vested in the Governor the power of appointing his successor by virtue of the amended statute of 1850. The substantial proposition, however, which he wished to present to the Court, and the one which in his view controlled the case was this: That it was entirely competent for the Legislature to appoint a Board of Audit for the purpose for which this Board were to act. The act creating the Board provides for the levy and collection of certain taxes in the City of New-York, and for an appropriation of these taxes to certain specific objects *i. e.* to discharge outstanding claims against the City. To determine the validity of these claims and the details of this appropriation the Legislature choose to create a Board of Audit who should perform the duties that hitherto had been performed by Committees of the Legislature, by the Board of Supervisors, or by the Comptroller. The Board were not to sit as a Court—they were not Judges strictly, nor arbitrators, although their duties were of a judicial character. They can't issue executions to enforce their decrees. They merely sit to determine claims, and report the same to the Board of Supervisors. Their acts were therefore simply acts of taxation, and to apply taxes to certain specific purposes. The existence of power in the Legislature to authorize taxation and to dispose of the taxes in such manner as shall be determined by a Board of Audit or by Commissioners was well settled. Counsel here cited the case of Morton and another *vs.* The Town of Guilford. He denied that the City of New-York was in the possession of trust funds when the Legislature demands the raising of taxes to be applied as they shall see fit. The Legislature, he said, had merely recalled to itself certain powers of taxation hitherto entrusted to the Board of Supervisors, and transferred the disposition of certain taxes to another tribunal which it chose to call a Board of Audit. As to the objection that the awards of the Board would not preclude claimants from a resort to the Courts, he would only say, What of it? Suppose they do resort to the Courts. The trust funds which these plaintiffs so tenderly guarded cannot be touched; for until the Legislature evinced a different disposition from what it had recently done the disappointed claimants who chose to resort to the Courts could not get their money till they found it in the treasury devoted to their payment. And as to the money raised by the act creating this Board, they could not touch that; so that any claimant who preferred the Courts to the Board of Audit, would be likely to have a long road to travel in pursuit of his claim. With reference to the action of the plaintiffs in this action, he doubted the right of an individual citizen to commence a proceeding of this kind to protect the common property of the town. The town was a corporate body and had certain corporate authorities, whose business it was to look after its interests. He read from Chancellor Kent to show that an individual citizen had no right, on grounds of public policy, to commence an action singly on behalf of a town, and open up a discussion of this kind. He agreed with Recorder Hackett that, if this action, if justifiable at all, was premature. He claimed that the Board of Audit were *colorably* in office, and this was an attempt to inquire into their authority, and to deprive them of their official character. Such a proceeding could only be instituted by the Attorney-General in behalf of the people, and could not be commenced by a private citizen. In conclusion, he claimed that the Legislature had not transcended its power in enacting this law, and that the law itself was beneficent, and calculated to promote justice and the public good.

At the conclusion of Mr. Martindale's argument Ex-Judge Bonney, one of the members of the Board of Audit, said he had contemplated making a few remarks but the argument of his learned friend made it unnecessary. Before accepting the appointment as a member of the Board—which he neither solicited nor anticipated, for he had nothing whatever to do with the enactment of the law—he examined the law pretty thoroughly and satisfied himself of its constitutionality. He only wished to make one remark, and that was that there seemed to him to be no occasion for the apprehensions so often indulged that the Board might allow worthless claims that had no foundation in law or equity. Any one who would read the law would see that the Board were prohibited from considering any claims that would not at the time of the passage of the law have been a basis for legal action. They were also forbidden to consider any claims that had been thrown out of any Court or that had been outlawed. He did not know how many claims had been filed, but it was not strange that there should be a large number, and many which probably the claimants themselves had little expectation of getting allowed.

After a few remarks in rejoinder from Mr. Noyes, Judge BARNARD took the papers and intimated that he would render a decision this week.

THE COMEDY OF "CASTE."

The injunction in this case was to have been argued to-day, but by consent of the parties it was postponed to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Booth, for Manager Wallack, waived the bonds which Williams and Florence offered to give for the privilege of producing the piece on Tuesday evening at the Broadway Theatre.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE LAW OF TRADE MARK—"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Jeremiah Curtis and others vs. James Bryan.—This was a motion on the part of the defendant to dissolve an injunction, granted by Judge Daly, obtained by the plaintiffs, restraining the defendant from the manufacture and sale of an imitation of the plaintiffs' article, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and from imitating their trade mark.

The following facts appeared upon the argument: Jeremiah Curtis and Sons, successors of Curtis and Perkins, are the owners and proprietors of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having obtained the article and the right to use it in 1844 from Mrs. Charlotte N. Winslow, the original inventor of the preparation. The name was given to the article by the plaintiff, Jeremiah Curtis, and it has been extensively advertised and sold by his firm since 1845. The defendant, James Bryan, doing business at No. 819 Broadway, in February, 1867, commenced the manufacture and sale, under the name of Wrigley & Co., of an article called "Mrs. H. M. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and using bottles, labels, wrappers and stamps similar to those of the plaintiff, with a stamp having the general appearance of the plaintiff's private Government stamp.

Mrs. H. M. Winslow, whose name the defendant had adopted, denying his authority, the name of the article was afterward changed by the defendant to "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." On the part of the plaintiffs, the affidavits of most of the leading druggists of the City were read, showing the value of the plaintiffs' article, its exclusive proprietorship by the plaintiffs, and that no other article having the name of Winslow's Soothing Syrup was known in the market. The defendant claimed to have purchased the right to manufacture and sell his preparations from J. M. Winslow, of Rochester, who, he alleged, invented it in 1842.

The affidavits of J. M. Winslow and of his wife, Mrs. H. M. Winslow, were read on the part of the plaintiffs, disclaiming their right to the name, and conceding it to the plaintiffs.

The Judge denied the motion of the defendant to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that the alleged title of J. M. Winslow and Mrs. H. M. Winslow, founded upon priority of use and origin to the trade mark employed by the plaintiff was not established. That the use of the trade mark originally by the plaintiffs, Jeremiah Curtis & Sons, and their consequent title to it was proved satisfactory. That the defendant Bryan was guilty of having simulated the article sold by the plaintiffs, with the intention fraudulently of deriving the benefit and advantage of the reputation which it had acquired.

John Sherwood and N. E. Howland, for the plaintiffs; G. M. Speer and E. B. Hinsdale, for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 6.

By Judge Barbour.

Richards *vs.* Gantley et al.; motion granted. Jones *vs.* Brannigan; proceedings on the part of the defendant stayed twenty days to enable the plaintiff to move for a new trial. Dalney et al. *vs.* Stevens et al.; motion granted. Same *vs.* Same; motion vacating order granted. The City Bank *vs.* MacRay et al.; motion denied. Bayley *vs.* Carson; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Gill & Schunesker *vs.* Morales; motion denied and bail reduced to $210 without costs. Kraft *vs.* Bernstein; motion denied without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The additional panel of jurors summoned for to-day was called, and a sufficient number answered to their names to complete the quorum of Grand Jurors. The jury was then sworn in; Mr. Robert T. Woodward as Foreman.

Recorder HACKETT addressed the jury in the customary terms, and expressed his regret that owing to the impossibility of procuring a quorum on Monday the duties of the session would possibly extend two days longer than expected. The jury then retired, after which the Court adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

Owing to the fact that the Court of Special Sessions has now but two sessions weekly, the calendar on each Court-day is a long one. However true it may be that the hot weather makes Court duty laborious, and two days in the week on the bench or on the benches, days of painful sitting and bad odors, it does not seem, after, all to relax the muscles of our belligerent population, foreign or native. Yesterday, of fifty-two cases on the calender, no less than twenty-nine were charges of assault and battery! There were only seventeen petty larcenies, and only one wretch was tried for beating his horse. Either the petty thieves have gone to the watering-places, or have grown so limber as to be incapable of the suppleness of motion necessary to successful action. But the wife-beaters and the bosom-friend-abusers seem to increase like other unclean things with the heat, and grow fat and strong upon it.

A SAILOR VERY MUCH UNDER THE WEATHER.

Michael Dogherty was called to answer the charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Officer John J. Mintern. The eye searched in vain upon the officer's comfortable carcase for evidence of abuse; he was clearly as sound in wind and limb as *Gladiateur*, or any other well-fed animal with a name as suggestive. Not so the prisoner at the bar. He had been whole and strong one day, but the manipulation of the officer had softened him from the skull downward wherever it fell—the unerring locust. The story of the officer ran, that on the night of Monday, the 29th of July, about 9:30 o'clock, he was called to settle some trouble in a Forty-second-street car, then on the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street; that he there found the prisoner quarreling with a newspaper seller about five cents in dispute; that he told the prisoner to pay the five cents, which he refused to do, saying that he would see him —— first, and that he then struck him in self-defence.

Several respectable witnesses were called, who stated that the origin of the trouble was with the prisoner and the newsman; the prisoner bought two penny papers from the vender and gave him five cents; shortly after he asked for his change, which the newsman refused to give, whereupon Dogherty snatched three other penny papers from the man, and threw them out of the window. The row then began. The officer was called and the prisoner was unmercifully beaten. Two witnesses swore that Dogherty never raised his hand to the officer, and they testified to the exclamations of the people as to the brutality used. They cried out, said one, as he was carried along, "Oh! what a terrible sight," "What a horrible looking being." He was bathed in blood from the head downward. That the unfortunate fellow, who is a sailor, and unluckily had a glass of grog in at the time, was most fearfully handled there could be no doubt; his face and head were cut, and the portions of his neck and arms exposed were marked. He still suffered, it was clear, for there was evidence of pain in every movement.

He was found guilty, however, and sentence suspended. It will be much regretted by all feeling people who heard the case if the officer's conduct do not receive a closer investigation somewhere.

SHUT UP OR BE SHOT.

Rosannah Brady swore that Sarah Flynn threatened to take her life in a most expeditious and fashionable manner—*i. e.*, with a revolver. On the 26th of July she, the fair Rosannah, went down stairs to shut the hall door, and she did it. Sarah, a joint occupant of the house, reopened the door and said something—it was not a prayer nor a quotation from Job. Rosannah shut the obedient door again, whereupon the hot-blooded O'Flynn (the O'Flynns were kings in Munster) drew a pistol—a revolver—and threatened "if she touched the doore agin she wud blow the skull af her." Rosannah pressed her right no longer, she retired before the Irish amazon and threw herself into the arms of Justice KELLY for protection. The learned Judge thought them about equal in abuse, and sent them home, as vulgar people say, with "fleas in their ears."

A TEMPESTUOUS BOARDER.

An old lady, named Eliza O'Connell, representing herself as a nurse in charge of an invalid lady, in the house of a Mrs. Julia Smith, charged a well-dressed gentlemanly-looking young man of twenty-two or three years old, named DERRICK L. POMEROY, with beating her in a most unmanly way. She stated that he was a boarder at Mrs. Smith's, and that he was frequently ill-behaved, but on this occasion he had acted outrageously, that he used language unfit to be heard and struck her with his fist, in the evidence, giving her the bruises and discolorations conspicuous to all present.

Mrs. Farrell, a sister of Mrs. Smith, and upon a visit at her house, testified that her sister came to her room on the night in question, in a state of abject terror, seeking protection from the prisoner, who she said had been abusing her; she got into her bed, and shortly afterward Pomeroy came into the room in his shirt, and tried to pull her sister out of bed; she endeavored to prevent him, when he took hold of her, and rushed her into a corner of the room, using filthy language. Eliza, the complainant, then interfered, and was struck four times in the face. They were all undressed. She called on her nephew Frank to get up, that there was murder in the house. The prisoner volunteered some remarks at this point and questioned the witness, but did not better his case by any means.

The nephew corroborated the story, and said that it was he who cried murder! watch! until the Police came, and Pomeroy was arrested. The prisoner again played questioner, this time interrogating the nephew. He asked Frank if it was not true that Mrs. Smith would not appear against him? to which the boy replied, "everybody in the house knows that if you had done your best to murder her she would not appear against you. In this fashion was the absence of Mrs. Smith accounted for. What the relationship of this tempestuous bore to the lady was not shown, but suggested. The affair bore an ugly look all through. Pomeroy had been going it too fast, that at least was clear; he had been sowing the wind, forgetting the harvest of whirlwind. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence until Saturday.

THE ASSAULT ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Thomas and Edward Ryan, the young men found guilty of assaulting Jane Duffy and her husband on board the boat from Newburgh, details of which were published in the proceedings of last Court day, were sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each in each case, in all $200.

The other cases tried were of minor importance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 6, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅝	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	146⅜
25,000	do	110⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅝	600	do	104⅜
25,000	do	112⅝	200	do	104⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109⅞	300	do....2d call	105
100,000	do	109⅞	1400	Erie R.	69⅞
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅜	200	do....2d call	70⅞
5,000	do	108⅜	200	do....b3	70⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67, C New Is....small	109⅞	9	Erie Railroad Pr.	77
10,000	do	108⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	119⅝
14,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝	600	Reading R.	105⅜
15,000	do	102⅝	400	do....2d call	106
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62, R.	110	50	Mich. Cen. R.	110
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅝	400	M. S. & N. I.	79⅜
400,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s, 2d Ser.	107⅜	500	do	79⅜
50,000	do....3d Ser.	107⅜	200	do	80
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	67⅜	100	Ill. Cen.	118
10,000	do	67⅜	100	do	118⅜
20,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	58	100	do	118⅜
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70	103	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94⅜
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	84½	400	do	94⅜
1000	do	84½	200	do	94⅜
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	400	do	94⅜
10,000	do	28	100	do	95
40,000	do....2d call	28⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	99	400	do	46⅜
2,000	Cl. & Tol. 7s, N.B.	99	100	do	46⅜
50	Bk. of Comm'th	107½	200	do....2d call	46⅜
20	Fourth N. Bank	109	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	69⅞
13	Imp. & Trad. B'k	118	200	do	69⅞
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	151	500	do	70
25	West. U. Tel.	46½	200	do....2d call	69⅞
200	do	46⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	103
200	Quick. Min.	31	100	do	102⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	111	500	do	102⅞
100	do	111½	600	do....s30	102
12	Adams Ex.	73½	200	do....2d call	102⅞
8	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	67	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	123
100	do	67⅜	20	Chi., B. & Q.	149
100	do	67⅜	80	do	150
100	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₱ c. paid	17½	200	Tol., W. & W.	50⅜
2	Amer. Ex.	71	175	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	70⅜
			40	New-Jersey Cen. R.	121
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	106
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	118
			100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	120
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	78
			100	Mil. & St. P. R.	50⅜
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅞	100	West. U. Tel.	46⅜
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113	100	do	47
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110	200	Bos. Water P.	21⅜
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅜	100	Pacific Mail	146⅜
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s, 3d Series	107⅜	200	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s....ex-c	69⅛	300	Erie Railroad	70⅜
1,000	do	69⅛	300	do	70⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	58	700	do	71
10,000	Tenn. 6s....new	67⅜	500	do....s10	70⅜
5,000	Jer. City W. L.	93	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅜
10,000	O. & M. C.	28⅜	100	do	81⅜
30,000	do	28	100	Ill. Central R.	119⅜
5	Adams Ex. Co.	74	800	Clev. & Pitts.	95
100	Wells & F Ex.	67⅜	200	do	95⅛
2	Amer. Ex.	71⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
10	do	72½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	35⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	123⅜
100	do	35	100	Chi. & R. I.	103
100	Canton Co.	49⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51
100	do	49⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅜
			100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	71
			100	P., F. W. & C.	106⅛
			200	do	106⅜
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	27⅜	1300	Erie R.	68⅜
20,000	do	27⅜	300	do	68⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co.	73⅜	300	do....s3	68⅜
200	do	73⅜	200	do	68⅜
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	67⅜	400	do....c	68⅜
100	do	68	200	do	68⅜
100	do	67⅜	100	do	68⅜
100	Pacific Mail	145⅞	200	do	68⅜
100	do....b15	145⅞	100	do	68⅜
100	do....b3	145⅞	300	do	68⅜
100	West. U. Tel....s3	46	100	Hud. R. R.	120
200	do	46	200	Reading R....c	105⅜
100	do	45⅞	200	M. S. & N. I.	78⅜
100	do	45⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅜
200	do	45⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	122⅜
200	N.Y. Cen. R. x-db3	104⅜	400	Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
100	do....s10	104⅜	50	do....b3	46⅜
100	do	104⅜	100	do	46⅜
100	do....b3	104⅜	200	do....s3	46⅜
100	do	104⅜	600	do	46
400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102	100	do	46⅜
300	do	102⅜	500	do....b10	46
100	do....b30	102⅜	100	do	46⅜
100	do....c	102⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅜
100	do	102⅜	100	do	69⅜
600	do	102⅜	300	do	69⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	28⅜	200	M. So. & N. I.	80⅜
5	Am. Ex. Co.	72	200	do....s3	80⅜
230	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₱ cent. paid	17	100	do	80⅜
100	Mariposa Pr.	21⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	94⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	46⅜	600	Cleve. & Tol....b3	123⅜
120	N. Y. Cen. x-d...s3	105	100	do	123⅜
600	do	105	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅜
100	Erie R.	70⅜	100	do....b3	102⅜
100	do	70⅜	100	do	102⅜
200	do....s3	70⅜	100	do....s15	102⅜
200	do	70⅜	100	do	102⅜
600	do	70⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	46⅜
10	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145½	100	do	46⅜
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....b3	66	100	do	46⅜
200	do	66	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
200	P. Ft. W. & C.	106	100	do....b3	70
			100	do	70
			500	do	69⅞
			100	do	69⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C.	28⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
100	Wells, Fargo & Co b3	67⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅛
200	Mar. Pref....b3	22	100	do....b3	81⅜
200	do	22	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
100	Cum. Coal	36⅛	300	do....b3	103⅛
100	N. Y. Cen....x-d	105⅜	100	do	103⅜
100	do....s3	105⅜	300	do	103⅜
300	Erie R.	70⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅜
400	do	70⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
700	do....s3	70⅜	500	do....s3	70
200	do....b3	70⅜	200	do	70
100	do....s3	70⅜	100	Atlantic Mail	111½

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

Although Gold for Cash delivery continues scarce, the sales in the Gold Room were a fraction cheaper than yesterday, and the price closed 140 ₱ cent. The drawers of Exchange on London were asking 109⅜@110 ₱ cent., but most of the Street Sales were at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. of the same description of Bills. Of course, as explained yesterday, there is a large amount of Exchange borrowed for 60 days and 4 months, and the Bills are sold second hand. We hear of no important shipments of Gold or Silver by the steamer to-morrow. The Customs to-day amount to $480,000. The impression is that the Treasury is selling or is disposed to sell its current receipts.

The Money market is very abundantly supplied with Foreign capital at 4@5 ₱ cent. in addition to the large balances seeking employment from Bank and the customary private lenders. An immense business is going on in the Public Funds, including the Second and Third Series of 7-30 ₱ cents, which some of the German Brokers were taking to-day for the temporary employment of Money. Some prime Merchant paper finds currency at 5 ₱ cent. on short dates, but the amount of the right description offering is not large; although trade continues to show a gradual improvement in Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The United States 5-20s of 1862 brought 113⅛ ₱ cent. this evening; the May and November 1865s, 110½ ₱ cent.

The Railway market has fully resumed the buoyancy of last week. The general list of the New-York and Western Roads now leads the Erie speculation, instead of being influenced by it on Saturday, and Erie itself is rapidly recovering from the sudden break-down of that day and yesterday. From 68½ this morning the sales gradually advanced to 70@70½@71¼ ₱ cent. The New-York Central sales were from 104 to 105¼ ₱ cent. The announcement that the new executive has made a close alliance with the Vanderbilt Roads and thrown off the Drew River connections has already advanced the stock and imparted confidence to the management. An intimation that Mr. DREW is about to retaliate through his control in the Erie management, by reducing fares to Buffalo over that Road, is a twice-told tale, and has no effect on the market either for Erie or Central. On the contrary, it has made more determined the purpose of the holders and buyers of Erie to turn Mr. DREW and his instruments in the Road out of office in October. There was a large demand for Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Northwest Stocks at a general rise of 1 to 3 ₱ cent. on yesterday's lowest sales. The Miscellaneous Stocks were higher on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, but lower on some of the Express shares and Cumberland Coal.

In the Afternoon, after the adjournment of the Boards, there was continued excitement in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange on the Railway list, and about 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102⅜	N. West Pref.	69⅝	70⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝	113⅛	Rock Island	102⅜	103⅜
U. S. Com. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅜	106⅛
N. Y. Central	104	105⅜	W. U. Telegraph	45⅜	46⅜
Erie	68⅜	71⅛	Cumberland	35⅜	37
Hudson	119⅜	120⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	20	22
Reading	105⅜	106	St. Paul Pref.	67	66
Mich. Southern	78⅜	81⅛	Pacific Mail	146⅜	145⅜
Pittsburgh	93⅜	95	Toledo & Wabash	49⅜	51
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅜	67⅜	American Gold	140⅜	140
Northwest	46⅜	47⅛	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	110⅜	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	118⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅜	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	105⅜
5 20, reg., 1862	109⅜	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	110
5 20 coup., small	112	End. cou., 1874	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅛	10-40 reg.	98⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	7-30 1st series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7-30 2d series	107⅜
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅜	7-30 3d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., small	109⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	103	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅜
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	102⅜	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	61
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅜	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Georgia 6s	73⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅜	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	58
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	99	North Carolina n. bds.	57⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	Missouri 6s	103⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	97	California 7s	125
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66⅜	Connecticut 6s	99⅜
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	69		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Metropolitan	130
Manhattan	132	Market	111
Merchants'	117	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	116	Corn Exchange	120
America	136	Marine	140
Phenix	104⅜	Commonwealth	107⅜
Tradesmen's	137	Imp'rs. & Traders'	117
National	112	Park	146
Seventh Ward	107	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Commerce	118	Central National	106⅜
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Fourth National	108
Ocean	103⅜	Ninth National	105⅜
Bank of North Am's	105	Tenth National	103
Hanover	112	Oriental	135
Irving	105⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅜	Alton & T.H. 2d M. Inc.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	90	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Lack & W. Bds.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅜	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	88	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	73
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	89⅜
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72⅜
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	95	Chi. & Alton Income	91⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	99⅜	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d pfd.	81	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103⅜

Our neighbor the *Tribune*, whose scathing paragraph against the "Christian gentleman" of the Erie Direction we copied a few days ago, has suddenly reversed his battery, and he now directs it, as follows, against the credit, not to say the life, of the Company itself:

> "The parties buying Erie with a view to the October election appear to have made a discovery which has turned them into sellers with little regard to cost. Why they became sudden sellers is a matter of speculation upon the street, *and it may not be determined before Sept. 1, when the interest on $10,000,000 of bonds matures.*"

This is a wicked threat, prompted by desperation; but it can amount to nothing. A receivership is *not* in the power of Mr. DREW, single-handed. His time draws too short, and the sum of interest suggested for default is too small, even if all honor and self-respect had fled the Board of Direction, which we are not yet prepared to believe.

The New-York Central Company have determined to cut loose from all connection with the Hudson River steamboats. They will neither exchange passenger tickets, nor transfer freight with them, nor suffer baggage to be checked, nor any other engagements made on their account by the People's Line of steamboats, day or night. All this is as it should be, and as it ought long since to have been, and Gen. BAXTER, the new executive of the Road, shows not only his good sense and firmness in closing all the relations of the road with DREW's boats, but a proper respect for the other railway interests of the City of New-York, whose harmony of action and uniformity of rates have been disturbed by this concern, whenever it is the stock jobbing interest of the principal owner to get up a railway war. The above is not of recent origin. For fifteen years past the People's Line has been alternately played off in the Summer months against the Erie, the New-York Central, and the Hudson River Roads, while it has been living upon the passengers and freight transferred to or from the Central Road at Albany under the delusion that all rail could not compete with the river. This delusion is now being rapidly dispelled by the Messrs. VANDERBILT, whose Harlem and Hudson Railway lines are prepared to do business as cheaply as the river, and to receive and deliver freights of all descriptions to the entire satisfaction and increased profit of the Central Road, and to the prompter accommodation of the public at large. In regard to the passengers, we presume that their superior expedition will not be questioned, although our neighbor who penned the following seems to have overlooked the fact that evening passengers by rail from Albany are usually in their hotels in New-York before the "finest [tinsel] accommodations in the world" have fairly cleared the overslaugh at Castleton.

> "The New-York Central Road (says the *Tribune*) has opened its new administration by cutting off the People's Line of Steamers from its list of friends. No through tickets are to be sold to be used on the boats, and passengers are to be forced upon the railroads. This step has been taken to punish the People's Line for furnishing the finest accommodations in the world for the lowest price. The New-York Central Road by this act has committed a costly blunder, as its diminished earnings will show."

We might as well add that the plain meaning of this bitter complaint is that the New-York Central and Vanderbilt Roads are now in practical accord, and that the recent indirect provocations of Mr. DREW to a Railway and River war, have been accepted in open earnestness by dissolving all alliances with his River boats, and we shall know in due season where the diminished profits fall.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in July:

1867	$67,300
1866	62,141
Increase	$5,159

For the month of July:

1867	$274,800
1866	271,003
Increase	$3,797

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of July:

1867	$312,879
1866	338,499
Decrease	$25,620

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, for the month of July, with 94 miles running, were $175,161 14 in gold; and the operating expenses for the same period were $23,128 86. Twenty-five miles additional will be opened for business during next month.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $480,000; Gold Notes, $63,000; total receipts, $1,758,433 84; total payments, $720,482 95; balance, $128,073,723 26.

Mr. E. J. Blake has been elected President of the Mercantile National Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. D. H. ARNOLD, who is absent in Europe.

The dividend of the Irving Fire Insurance is five per cent. clear of Government tax, and is payable on demand.

The produce exports hence, this week, amount to only $1,615,117.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150		
Loans	53,114,478	53,427,840	Inc.	$313,362
Specie	333,118	302,055	Dec.	31,063
Legal-Tenders	16,862,112	16,733,198	Dec.	128,914
Due fr'm banks	5,883,899	5,722,715	Dec.	161,184
Due to banks	7,570,486	7,083,242	Dec.	487,243
Deposits	37,339,549	38,094,543	Inc.	754,894
Circulation	10,633,759	10,635,925	Inc.	2,166
Clearings	26,271,974	30,799,801	Inc.	4,527,827
Balances	3,067,540	3,699,487	Inc.	631,947

On an increase of loans, deposits and circulation, the Banks for the past week show a decrease of legal tenders and specie. The aggregate, it is true, is small, but that little is in the wrong direction. The deposits have been increased by centering the State balances at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank preparatory to the payment of the State interest on the 1st inst. That Bank shows an average for the week of $5,581,370. The clearings for the week aggregate $30,799,801, showing an increase of $4,527,827, and the balances reach $3,699,487, an increase of $631,947.

Cotton Crop Estimates of the United States Economist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you turn to the *United States Economist* of Saturday, 3d inst., you will observe the self-complacence with which the editor affirms that he prophesied, a year ago, that the cotton crop would amount to 1,820,000 bales, and that it actually foots up 1,810,000 bales, showing that he came not exactly "within one of it," but within 10,000 bales of it. Now, I never saw the paper in which the editor made the anticipatory announcement to which he now refers; but, unfortunately for him, I have kept his paper of Aug. 18, 1866, hung up on a nail over my desk, purposely to see how great a prophet he would prove himself to be. In that issue he deliberately spoke as follows:

> "Upon the whole, *we find nothing in the letter to modify in the least our former estimate that the crop will be found to approximate 2,500,000 bales; while the late reports from the cotton region tend to confirm that view* by a steady expansion of the original estimates. The gradual decline in cotton on this market is the effect of the general improvement in the tone of Southern correspondence; and with the accumulating stock of fabrics on hand, and the large supply of cotton to come from India added to our own crop, it will be strange indeed if the price does not experience a further material decline within the next few weeks."

This was his latest and best decision upon the subject in August, 1866. He then saw "nothing to modify" it. Now I think we are bound to call upon him to make good his prediction of a yield of two and a half million bales, or else to show cause why so "learned a pundit" makes so egregious a blunder.

OBSERVER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 6,839 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 150 bags Corn-Meal, 16,953 bushels Wheat, 114,616 bushels Corn, 2,962 bushels Oats, 4,858 bushels Malt, 42 pkgs. Lard, 4,272 bbls. Petroleum and 269 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and are steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Is dull, but unchanged in price.

BRICKS—Are firm and in fair demand.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request, at old rates.

CEMENT—Is salable and steady; Rosendale, $1 50 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unaltered prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 3,400 bags, and sales of do., 22,007 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee in first hands here to-day, 98,653 bags, including, according to Messrs. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos, 65,102 bags; Java, Government bags, 7,930 bags; Ceylon, 4,118 bags; Maracaibo, 7,083 bags; Laguayra, 5,288 bags; St. Domingo, 675 bags; and of other descriptions, mats and bags, 7,615. Stock of Rio Coffee in the country, 94,891 bags.

COTTON—Has been very stiffly held on a moderately active market. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30½c. ₱ ℔., on sales and resales of 1,870 bales, against receipts of 2,025 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,044
Receipts last week	6,862
Receipts preceding week	5,243
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	408,084
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	632,924
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	1,248
Exports since Jan. 1	342,361
Exports since Sept. 1	463,149
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	65,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,541,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	127,500

FEATHERS—Are inactive and nominal in price.

FISH—Have been moderately dealt in at generally steady prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, and desirable lots of old Wheat product have held their own well; while new Wheat Flour has been much depressed, and quoted decidedly lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 30; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 50@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands at $8 50@$10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$7 30
Extra State	7 50@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@12 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@15 75

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $10 75@$14 75 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more demand, at $5 35 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 50 for Western, about $6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in request, partly for export, but at lower prices, especially for new, which has been freely offered. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels, including new Amber Michigan at $2 25@$2 30; new Amber Ohio at $2 25@$2 28; new Amber State at $2 25; new Amber Jersey at $2 10@$2 25; new and White Southern at $2 10@$2 40; new Red and Amber do. at $2 20@$2 40, the latter a fancy price, and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been very briskly sought after to-day, chiefly by speculative buyers, at a further material rise in prices, the market closing quite buoyantly under the weather and market advices from Liverpool, which are decidedly favorable to a revival of the export demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 304,000 bushels, at $1 06@$1 11 (closing at $1 08@$1 11) for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 02@$1 07 for unsound and damp; $1 06½ for kiln-dried and $1 16 for White Western ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada; $1 40@$1 42 for Western, and at $1 60 for State ₱ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats continue in fair demand and old are firm, while new are heavy. We quote: New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 75c. to arrive, and 78c.@81c. for unsound; State at 93c. in store; new Jersey and Southern, 80c.@91c., as in quality; sales 38,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours prior to 10:03 A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867: C. C. Mattoon, Oswego, corn; W. S. Nelson, Phenix, corn; Universe, Buffalo, corn; W. F. O'Rourke, Buffalo, corn; S. D. Streeter, Buffalo, oats, &c.; S. A. Boardman, Buffalo, corn; H. Osborn, Buffalo, corn; Crusade, Buffalo, oats; N. H. Wolf, Buffalo, corn; Ed. Lewis, Oswego, corn; Eldorado, Oswego, corn; W. G. Lapham, Oswego, corn; Margie, Oswego, corn; Mineols, Buffalo, corn; Charlton, Buffalo, corn; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo, corn, &c.; S. G. Bass, Oswego, corn; C. Donner, Oswego, corn; Eugenie, Oswego, corn, &c.; Susquehanna, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. C. Herth, Buffalo, corn; Capitola, Oswego, corn; Carolina, Buffalo, oats; Jennie Griffin, Buffalo, barley malt; Niagara, Penn Yan, barley malt; Geo. A. Bennett, Oswego, corn; Wm. Guest, Jr., Buffalo, oats, &c.; Idaho, Buffalo, corn; Briggs & Relmer, Buffalo, corn; J. L. Knapp, Buffalo, corn; Aunt Polly, Buffalo, corn; L. Rankin, Jr., Buffalo, oats; P. Bowen, Palmyra, oats, &c.; Vibbard, Buffalo, corn; H. B. Wilcox, Oswego, flour, feed; W. O. R. Sprague, Buffalo, corn; Abram Wood, Buffalo, corn meal; W. Stinson, Oswego, corn; Kate Schuyler, Oswego, corn; L. B. Hiles, Buffalo, corn; Buffalo, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Dr. W. F. Nulton, Buffalo, corn; Burnside, Buffalo, corn; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo, corn; J. J. Wolcott, Oswego, corn and pork; Kate Fries, Buffalo, corn; Thos. Dunbar, Buffalo, corn; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo, corn; W. A. Fish, Buffalo, barley; J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, corn; H. A. Dwight, Buffalo, corn; J. F. Morton, Buffalo, corn.

The movements in Breadstuffs in this market during the past fortnight Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "The high rates prevalent for some time past for all descriptions of Western Flour gave encouragement to the millers to send forward early that from new wheat, and, as the supplies here and on the way are liberal, prices are gradually reducing to meet the new standard, and the receivers are free sellers at somewhat irregular rates. Of old there is but little left of the choice brands, and that quality is firmly held. The stock of California is much reduced, and the quantity arriving *via* the Isthmus quite light. As the market becomes better supplied with the desirable brands of the West, there will necessarily be a falling off in the demand for this; but the article has now a strong foothold, and will become a permanent want. In Wheat, the movements are moderate; the stock of old is nearly all gone, and the receipts of new from the South are in small amounts, which are readily sold to the City millers. Considerable California has been taken by the City and local millers within the past week at $2 65@$2 80 as to quality. All the reports that we get from the West and Northwest agree in stating that the weather is favorable for the growth and gathering of the Spring crop, and that another fortnight's continuance will enable them to save an abundant harvest. Rye has been in fair request. As Oats arrive more freely, prices are irregular. For Indian Corn the demand is good, and a speculative inquiry has enabled holders to obtain a few cents advance. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 12,785 bbls. Flour, 27,020 bushels Wheat, 381,604 bushels Corn, 9,282 bushels Peas, 8,957 bushels Barley. To South America, 1,666 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. Corn Meal. To all other ports, 22,857 bbls. Flour, 576 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,994 bbls. Corn Meal, 8,976 bushels Corn, 674 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 37,308 bbls. Flour, 576 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,314 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,020 bushels Wheat, 390,580 bushels Corn, 9,956 bushels Peas, and 8,957 bushels Barley."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 2, 1867	74,577	402,243	[illegible]
New-Orleans, July 26, 1867	740		
Philadelphia, July 26, 1867		3,345	642,083
Baltimore, July 26, 1867			707,620
Boston, July 26, 1867	3,819		200
San Francisco, July 3, 1867	53,720	4,910,987	
Other Ports, July 26, 1867			
Total	129,856	5,316,575	9,481,181
To about same period, 1866	188,799	1,364,102	12,768,271
To about same period, 1865	161,723	2,641	[illegible]
To about same period, 1864	[illegible]	14,819,600	[illegible]

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Aug. 2, '67	2,164	160,086	11,786	10,360
Other Ports, to latest dates	19	....	62,621	....
Total	2,183	160,086	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	23,159	76,946	105,887	11,485
To about same period, 1864	91,514	13,965	293,959	13,369

GUMMY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been steady but rather quiet.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand and about steady in price; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, and new, 60c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 15 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in better request and buoyant, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ ℔. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "Reports reach us from every quarter of the great hop district of this State to the effect that the lice are on the increase, and the prospects of a good crop are lessening. These discouraging reports are not put in circulation for effect. Yards which we have seen every week for the past two months show a greater increase of vermin during the past week than for any equal period of the whole season; and what is of perhaps more consequence, the "honey-dew," a species of blight, has rapidly increased, and some of the finest yards in this vicinity are fast turning dark. The vine is vigorous, hard and full of sap—the only encouraging sign now shown—and with continued good weather we may yet hope for a fair crop. In answer to a question we will say, notwithstanding all the unfavorable circumstances we have mentioned, it is still our belief that the crop of 1867 will exceed the home demand of consumers—an opinion which we may feel obliged to modify in the course of a week or two should the blight and vermin continue to increase. The reports from the West are conflicting. Our impression is there will be more hops grown there than were picked last year."

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 5.—*Sperm*—Continues in fair request, and we note sales of 500 bbls. for manufacture, and 100 bbls. for export, at $2 ₱ gallon. In New-York 200 bbls. were sold to manufacturers in this city on private terms. *Whale*—Has been in better demand since our last, and the sales reach 2,200 bbls., in parcels, for manufacture, at 75c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 5, 1867	20,474	63,416	695,968
Same time last year	19,831	49,452	603,394
Exports for the week ending Aug. 5, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	13,024	15,673	381,175
From Jan 1. to date	13,024	15,673	381,175
Same time last year	4,198	357	386,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14½c.@14¾c. for Crude, in bulk 28c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, to-day at irregular prices. Sales since our last of 6,850 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 18¾ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 15 regular way; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@17½c., for Hams, ₱ ℔.; sales equal to 224 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and inactive; 130 ℔s. ice-cured, long, clear and Stretford sold at 12½c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Lard is dull and drooping: sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull; 50 tcs. India Mess sold on p. t. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand and buoyant at 18c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese is dull at 7c.@14c. ₱ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ ℔	25 @35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ ℔	25 @30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ ℔	28 @30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔	23 @25
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ ℔	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ ℔	23 @25
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	23 @25
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	19 @23
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	16 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ ℔	7½@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ ℔	13 @14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ ℔	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ ℔	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ ℔	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ ℔	7 @ 9

HIDES—Have been inactive at former quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand and steady at $3 per thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and quite firm in price.

METALS—Have been generally unchanged in value and without special activity.

MOLASSES—Has been in request and steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@61c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$9 25 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $4@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been more sought after, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 28@$1 34 ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 105,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 7¾c.; 10,000 do., 56x60, 8c.; 6,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c.; 86,000 do., 64x64, 9c.; market firmer. Printers offer 9c. freely for best makes 64 squares. Manufacturers ask 9¼c.@9½c., feeling that 9c. will hardly cover cost.

RICE—Has been inactive and tending downward.

SALT—Has been quiet at about former prices.

SKINS—Have been in limited request, including Honduras Deer, 48c.; San Juan, 47½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ₱ ℔. Tampico, Goat, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Pavta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ₱ ℔.; Curaçao, 42½c., currency; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SPICES—Have been inactive at unchanged rates.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and steady; sales since our last 947 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10⅞c.@12¾c., and 110 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; 85,000 ℔s. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 65,000 ℔s. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in limited request at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, but firm; sales, since our last, 316 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@15c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf at [illegible]@15c. ₱ ℔. We quote Kentucky, thus: Common Lugs, 4c.@4¾c.; good do., 4¾c.@6¼c.; common Leaf, 5¾c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. And manufactured tobacco, thus: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c., tax paid; Good, 40c.@55c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 10c.@15c., in bond; Good, 16c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 22c.@28c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 250 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 21,000 bushels Wheat at 3d. and 5d., by sailing vessel and steamer, respectively; 500 bbls. Resin by steamer at 2s. 3d.; 300 boxes Bacon, by do.; at 25s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 30s. ₱ ton, and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 ℔s., and 200 tons Oil Cake at 14s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—2,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ bbl., and 100 tierces Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce.

Sales of Real Estate—AUG. 6.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn.

Pacific-av.—4 lots n. s., 200 ft. east Utica-av., 25x100	$495 each.
4 lots adjoining, 25x100	485 each.
5 lots adjoining, 25x100	475 each.
Atlantic-av.—4 lots s. s., 200 ft. east Utica-av., 25x100	495 each.
4 lots adjoining, 25x100	485 each.
5 lots adjoining, 25x100	475 each.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $260 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 150 Broadway, or address the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY. REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10. HENRY M. DOWD, Agent. NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE. Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c. Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues, requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that day. Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in the above place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 22.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, on Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School. * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened on the 26th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY. A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College. H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 20 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six young ladies between the age of five and twelve; she is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 23, at Hudson, N. Y., after that at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant: rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal. GEO. C. SMITH.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for cadets. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 28 and 30 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 3 WEST 38TH-ST., will reopen on MONDAY, September 23d. Applications may be addressed, by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall session commences Sept. 12. For circulars address C. B. WARRING, A. M. and E. J. WALL, Principals.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 9. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Glen Hill, New-Haven, Conn. Will reopen Sept. 18. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 5. Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. Circulars containing list of patrons, &c. Address [illegible], A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEMALE Department will commence its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues [illegible]. MISS H. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 49th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home Sept. 11.

APPLICANTS AT NO. 42 EAST 19TH-ST., Union-square may learn to use the subsequent years of a thorough English and classical education by taking [illegible]. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies at Newburgh, N. Y. Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing references, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 39TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day school for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 16. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information address as above.

$50 PER TEN WEEKS—BOARD AND INstruction in English branches, including piano, melodian and organ, by a prominent Musician. ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For circulars, address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 12, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—Boarding School for 10 boys; situation pleasant and healthy. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE LESSONS—IN GERMAN, ARITHmetic, Mathematics and Drawing. Daily between 1 and 2 o'clock, or address ALBERT FOCKE, No. 104 Bleecker-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation in a seminary for music, French, Latin; will not object to lead Sunday-school singing, &c. Address MUSIC, Box 3,631 New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA, THE WANDERING MINSTREL and BOREAS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, E. PERCIVAL, GEORGE CHRISTY and OTTO BURBANK.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$6
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Lords Monday night, the amendment to the Reform Bill, increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum, was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning, the House agreed to pass the bill to a third reading, which was had last night, when the bill passed the House.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the session the correspondence between the British Government and the United States in the case of the pirate *Alabama*.

It is officially stated that the contracts for carrying the British mails to New York at the expiration of the Cunard contract will be open to all bidders. Owners of British vessels are, however, to have the preference.

The Brighton races commenced yesterday. The races for the Biennial stakes and the Rothschild stakes were won respectively by *Trocadero* and *Paty*.

Advices received in London from Abyssinia report that the British captives in that country are no longer in the hands of King Theodorus.

Thirty-three of the Fenians who have been on trial before the Commission in Tipperary have been convicted of treason.

The name of Bishop Dupanloup is prominent among those which are mentioned in connection with the Papacy. This choice as successor to Pius IX in the Papal chair will be strongly urged by France.

It is now denied that any interview will take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

Minister Bancroft has arrived in Berlin.

Active negotiations are in progress between the Austrian Government and the Holy See for the establishment of a new *Concordat*.

It is said that Kossuth declines to occupy the seat in the Hungarian Diet to which he was elected by the City of Waitzen.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, memorials relative to fishing in international waters, against sectarian donations and prohibitory legislation and favoring a prohibition clause were read, as were also a memorial from the Personal Representative Society of New-York, and a document providing for the appointment of District-Attorneys by the Governor and Senate and confers upon Boards of Supervisors power to dispose of local questions now submitted to the Legislature; also for the election of a County Supervisor at large, who shall be President of the Board. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature, and discussed the questions appertaining to the division of the State throughout the evening session.

In the Surratt trial, yesterday, Mr. Pierrepont, for the prosecution, continued his speech. He reviewed the testimony of many witnesses, including that of Rhodes, Cleaver, Reed, Vanderpool, Coleman, Heuton, Dye and others. The evidence relative to the presence of Booth and the prisoner in the concert-saloon on the day of the assassination was read, and the deposition of Dr. Bissell characterized as unworthy of belief. The argument will probably be concluded to-day.

The investigation by a Committee of the Paterson Common Council into the alleged cruelties to the inmates of the Almshouse of that place, perpetrated by the keeper, was resumed last night. But one witness, a former inmate of the Almshouse, was examined. His testimony went to show the bad treatment received at the hands of the keeper. The investigation will be continued to-night.

Our City of Mexico correspondent, whose letters are dated July 8 and 9, gives a vivid description of the scenes enacted during the reign of terror in the capital. Juarez was to make his triumphant entrance into the city on the 10th or 11th, and great hopes were entertained that pardoning proclamations would be issued shortly after his arrival.

Gen. Sickles has notified Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, that the session of the Legislature of that State, which, by adjournment, was to be held during the present month, is postponed until further orders. Gen. Sickles has suspended jury trials in North Carolina pending a revision of the jury lists.

Gen. Pope has appointed two Judges to fill vacancies in one of the judicial circuits of Georgia.

LOCAL.

An investigation of the cause of the death of Patrick Devlin, who was beaten by a man named Michael Kernan in a liquor-store in Eleventh-avenue two weeks ago Monday, and died last Thursday at Bellevue Hospital, took place yesterday before Coroner Wildey. It was in evidence that Devlin, in a state of intoxication, fell and cut his forehead after he received the beating; and medical testimony was adduced to show that that wound caused the tetanus which resulted in his death. The jury rendered a verdict exculpating Kernan.

The argument on the injunction against Barney Williams and Florence, restraining them from playing the comedy of "Caste," will come on before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, at which several important resolutions were passed; among them one calling for joint action by the Boards of Quarantine and Health in all matters touching the public health, where they can act together, and another confirming the order of the Board prohibiting the loading and transporting of manure by the Long Island Railroad Company during the daytime.

Coroner Wildey yesterday commenced an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of George McAllister, who was drowned in the Hudson River at the time of the recent collision of the steamboat *James W. Baldwin* and the yacht *Lady Kernan*. Much conflicting testimony was taken, and the case was adjourned to Monday next.

The new Harlem bridge, work on which was commenced in 1861, is nearly completed, and it is thought that it will be given to the public use in a month's time. The difficulty in the way of its earlier completion is alleged by the contractors to have been the refusal of the Board of Supervisors to facilitate payments for work performed.

At Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, there were 52 cases upon the calendar. In many of these the complainants did not appear; 17 were charges of petty larceny, 29 of assault and battery, 2 of disorderly house keeping, 2 of misdemeanors, 1 of cruelty to animals, and 1 of violation of a City ordinance.

The deaths in this City last week, including those in the public institutions, numbered 647, and in Brooklyn 276. In the corresponding week of last year the mortality exceeded these numbers by 299 in New-York and 66 in Brooklyn.

The injunction case against the Board of Audit was argued yesterday before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and the Judge intimated that he would render a decision during the week.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Merritt, who was drowned at the Houston-street Ferry on the 28th of July last, have censured the ferry company for not providing some safe guard for passengers.

The Board of Excise held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the Treasurer, Benj. F. Manierre, read a detailed statement of the annual expenses of the Board.

Samuel B. Graham, a carpenter, died in a sudden and mysterious manner at South Bergen, N. J., on Monday last. The Coroner is investigating the case.

Purser Edwin Austin, of the steamship *Virginia*, from Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana, will please accept our thanks for favors.

Of the 23,986 emigrants who arrived here last month, 18,300 came in steamers, and 5,686 in sailing vessels.

There will be music in the Park to-day at 4:30 P. M.

Flour and wheat were in moderate request yesterday and prices of new were lower. Corn was unusually active and decidedly dearer. The demand was mainly speculative. Provisions were less sought after. Cotton was firm and in demand. Groceries were tamer. Freights were brisker but rates were lower.

The Mission of the Republican Party in the South.

We cannot share the tone of exultation in which many of our contemporaries discuss the result of the Tennessee election. In its overwhelming vote for Brownlow and his candidates they profess to have discovered signs of thorough reconstruction. And in the unanimity of the negroes they see an assurance of the manner in which the newly-enfranchised race throughout the South will hereafter exert their power.

If the mission of the Republican Party were to invest the future of the South with danger and difficulty, this rejoicing would be intelligible and just. If the aim were to build up a black party in the Southern States as the only proper ally of the Northern Republicans—to alienate the great majority of resident whites and force them into a position of permanent hostility—nothing could be more satisfactory than the verdict of Tennessee. Or if incurable rebellion were assumed to be the lot of four-fifths of the whites, and proscription and insult the only treatment they are entitled to, we could understand the wisdom of holding up Tennessee tactics for imitation in the ten excluded States. From these points of view, the Tennessee election would justify all the rejoicing which it has elicited. It would warrant the exclamation, "Tennessee redeemed!" with which more than one enthusiastic journalist introduced the news. And it would enable us to comprehend the calculation by which the same writers prove the certain and lasting success of their party as a consequence of reconstruction.

But we have not so learned the principles and aims of the Republican Party, nor so interpreted the object and tendency of its reconstruction policy. On the contrary, we have believed the mission of the party to be beneficent as well as patriotic. To its own future it cannot be indifferent, but that is dependent less upon ordinary partisan appliances than upon the good feeling and sound judgment with which it pursues its work, and the success which crowns its labors. Party advantages are to be incidental to success—not the end of all efforts. The speedy reorganization of the South on a healthy basis—the earliest possible reconstruction of local governments and the reëstablishment of local authority—constitutes the only legitimate purpose of recent legislation. In this sense it is understood and supported by the country. It is, moreover, a policy of conciliation, of forbearance, of amity and peace. Proscription nowhere enters into the plan through which it operates. It guarantees to the blacks perfect civil and political liberty, but without imposing exclusion upon the whites. The disabilities provided for prominent rebels and the disfranchisement of the office-holding class are exceptions too limited to diminish the force of the rule, the obvious design of which is to obliterate distinctions of race, and to make the whole community interested in the smooth and successful working of the reconstructed governments. The law, too, runs evenly, with no risk of caprice or passion on the part of its administrators. Its whole scope and principle is directed to the maintenance of justice, of equality, the organization of republican liberty, secured by forms adapted to a transition time, but affording no room for the diabolical vindictiveness and cunning of the measures by which Brownlow has fortified himself in office.

Nor is our version of the law or our rendering of the Republican policy fanciful or singular. The most influential leaders of the party in Congress have committed themselves to views identical with those we have expressed. Yet more recently Senator Wilson, in his Saratoga speech, disclaimed all desire for proscription or punishment. Recognizing reconstruction as already assured, he declared his readiness to welcome the Southern people back "with warm and generous greetings," trusting that "in the future we shall be friends and brothers as we were in the morning of the republic." In the same genuine Republican spirit, Gov. Pierpont avows the object of his endeavors in Virginia to be "to combine all white men and black men," and on the broad ground of moderation and right to construct "the great national Republican party of the country." John Minor Botts, rising superior to the promptings of personal wrong, proposes "general amnesty and restoration of all civil and political rights to the rank and file of the [rebel] army, and to the great body of the people." It is not necessary, however, to multiply these citations. The law itself, the avowals that accompanied its enactment, and the remarks of almost the entire Republican Press, together prove that the party cannot be fairly held responsible for the deplorable state of affairs in Tennessee, or for the extravagant utterances and demands of demagogues who speak in its name in other portions of the South.

Judged by the standard set up by the Republican Party in Congress and generally throughout the North, the election in Tennessee furnishes cause of mortification and regret, rather than of boasting and hope. The men elected may call themselves Republicans, but they owe their triumph to agencies in direct conflict with the principles and the policy by which alone the party should be estimated. The shameless partisanship with which the work of disfranchisement has been carried out—the vile perversion of power which rendered opposition impotent—and the wholesale exclusion of tried and trusted white Unionists for no other reason than their hostility to the Brownlow faction—are not more violative of the philosophy of republican government than of the well-settled principles of the Republican Party.

The Congressional Executive Committee owe to the party they represent, not less than to the country, prompt and decisive efforts to counteract the extravagances of the Hunnicutts and their white allies, and to prevent the repetition of scenes at once so farcical and disgusting as those of the late "Mass Convention" at Richmond. Neither for party nor patriotic considerations is it desirable that the Southern wing of the Republican organization should be permitted to be almost exclusively black. Unless the pacification of the South is to be abandoned as hopeless, the confidence and coöperation of that large body of whites who anxiously seek peace and restoration should be cultivated sedulously. The aspect of the registration lists is a sufficient cause of alarm, without the addition of needless proscription and wanton arrogance. Even under the most favorable circumstances, we fear that the majorities by whom the State Conventions will be controled will be black. Where this disparity arises from the refusal of whites to register, they only can be held accountable for the result. If, having votes, they refuse to exercise them, they must thank themselves for negro supremacy. It is for the managers of the Republican canvass to be careful lest they increase the disparity by countenancing the extravagances of the worthless demagogues who address themselves exclusively to the negroes. There are tens of thousands of white citizens in the Southern States whose coöperation may be secured, if the responsible guides and leaders of the party firmly and consistently maintain the conciliatory temper and the just and moderate principles which have thus far distinguished its official action.

The Complications at Washington.

The anxiety of the President to rid his Cabinet of Mr. Stanton's presence is intelligible if not praiseworthy. Mr. Stanton must have been a sharp thorn in his side from the moment he resolved to embarrass if not to defeat the operation of the Reconstruction Law. That purpose admits of no half-way work. It must be carried out to the end or it subsides into absurdity. To remove Sheridan and not to disturb Pope or decapitate Sickles would be preposterous. To pull down Generals who comply with the law, and to tolerate among his advisers a Secretary of War who is in full sympathy with all that they have done and proposed to do, would be to yield more than can be hoped for at the hands of Mr. Johnson. The country has been notified in his behalf that he will tolerate no official will that dares to conflict with his own. The district commanders he insists shall obey his instructions, and the Cabinet he intends to make a unit in their support. All these intentions and requirements—these removals and dismissals—are features of his policy as against the policy of Congress. They are all parts of his plan for staying the work of Congress and thwarting its measures of reconstruction.

It happens always that the ire of the President falls upon those whose services have commended them most strongly to the favor of the country. Sheridan is to be removed by way of punishment for his devotion to the task with which he has been intrusted. The pretence that the insubordinate tone of his dispatches has aught to with his removal, is too puerile to deceive. It is a poor pretext, invented in the last hour to palliate the act contemplated by Mr. Johnson. The people know better. They know that the sin of Sheridan, in the eyes of the Executive, is his uncompromising conduct toward disloyal officials like Monroe, and tricky, untrustworthy officials like Wells, and his unflinching determination to give full effect to the law. Precisely so will it be in regard to Mr. Stanton. The magnitude of his services during the war earned for him the gratitude of Union men, and only his adherence to the policy of Congress provokes the wrath of the President.

The effect of the course imputed to Mr. Johnson will then be to convince the country of his unrelenting hostility to the Reconstruction Law. His lukewarmness in its support has always been alleged. But his attitude has changed from that of coldness to one of fiery, unyielding opposition. He refuses to accept and obey the will of Congress. He demands that his will shall be the supreme law. And he proposes to set aside Secretaries and Generals who stand in his path. So far as official positions are concerned, Stanton, Sheridan and all who share their fate will thus be made to appear martyrs in the cause of loyal reconstruction. Mr. Johnson may thank only himself if he be arraigned and treated as its most malignant enemy.

The programme of the President involves complications which time must be left to unravel. It is quite possible that a legal opinion may be obtained affirming that the Tenure of Office Law interposes no obstacle to Stanton's dismissal. The genius of Stanbery is equal to this or any similar emergency. How to secure pliant district commanders is a problem more difficult of solution. The President may remove and may appoint. But the appointee, whoever he be, will be subject to the supervision and direction of Gen. Grant, who is not likely to be unmindful of the responsibilities imposed upon him by the legislation of the recent session. There can be no doubt that Gen. Grant is in entire accord with the policy of Congress, as interpreted by itself, and as applied by Sheridan. Be Sheridan's successor whom he may, Grant's strong will is a pledge that the President's interference will not be allowed to turn back the plan of reconstruction or to undo the work which Sheridan has done.

Will Mr. Johnson be bold enough or insane enough to carry his quarrel to its logical result, and to override the authority expressly delegated to Gen. Grant? If yes, no prophet is needed to foretell the result to Mr. Johnson. If nay, all these removals and squabbles and difficulties will fail of their purpose, while entailing upon him something worse than odium, which he of all men is the least able to carry.

The Trade of the East—Another Step in Advance.

We have news by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship *Great Republic*—the second vessel intended for the Pacific Mail line—has arrived safely at that port. The *Great Republic* will make her first voyage to Yokohama and Shanghai on the 3d; and thereafter, until the other vessels of the line, which are fast hastening to completion, have taken the place intended for them, the service between our great Pacific port and Asia will be monthly. The *Colorado* has made two round voyages during the roughest season of the year, and while the nearest and most convenient route was in a measure undetermined. She has proven that San Francisco and Hong Kong can be put into regular communication by steamships in a fraction over twenty days. She has anticipated by a year or two the time when, by means of our overland route to the Pacific coast, the distance from London to Shanghai will be reduced to a pleasant trip of five or six weeks. Before two years are over—looking to the permanence of our commercial treaty with Japan, the *Colorado* pioneer ship will be supplemented by a fleet of seven or eight more of her class, and then the weekly mail to and from the great ports of Japan and China will be as regular as that which puts us in communication with Havre or Bremen.

The completion of the railway tunnel through the Sierra Nevada Range, of which we had intelligence yesterday, shows with what rapid strides we are clearing a pathway to the Pacific. These gigantic enterprises and improvements, moreover, we have the satisfaction of thinking are to be carried out solely with American capital, and will be permanently controlled by American skill. We want the same to be said of the great telegraphic projects which are to connect our west coast with Asia, and which are bound to penetrate into Asiatic Russia along the coast of Japan, and connecting all the great ports of that country, as well as China, which are now open to American trade. We cannot afford to lead only in the establishment of new steam lines for the East. An American Company has got the advance of all others in securing a most liberal charter from the Emperor of China for running a coast telegraph line a distance of nearly nine hundred miles along what may be called the grand marine highway of the Empire. That work the Directors of the East India Company in New-York find themselves, we understand, in a position to construct at once. Their programme is the purchase of the cable which was made for the Russian Telegraph Company, which is now the property of the Western Union Company, and which lies on board a vessel at a Vancouver's Island port. With that secured, and lying at a most convenient point for their purpose, the East India Telegraph Company will be at once in a position to set to work in a practical way. Starting from Canton which has a population of 1,000,000 they connect with Macco, (population 60,000,) a distance of 70 miles; thence they connect at Hong Kong, (population 250,000,) 75 miles; thence to Swatow, (population 200,000,) 130 miles; thence to Amoy, (population 250,000,) 115 miles; thence to Fu-Chau, (population 1,250,000,) 120 miles; thence to Wan-Chu, (population 300,000,) 120 miles; thence to Ningpo, (population 400,000,) 125 miles; thence to Hangtchean, (population 1,250,000,) 60 miles; thence to Shanghai, (population 1,000,000,) 80 miles. The total length of this line is 875 miles, and the aggregate population of the cities it touches is over six millions.

Let us hope the Directors of the Western Union Company will find themselves in a position to accept the offer which we hear has been tendered them for the Russian Cable. Whatever expedites the commencement of the China line insures the continuance of its control in American hands. British capitalists are eager to step in, provided only they can secure a controlling interest. The Western Union Telegraph Company are interested in preventing *that*, if possible. The Pacific Mail Company are equally interested in making the China telegraph first, and principally, and always tributary to our commerce. Let us urge upon both the importance of having the American Company which secured the Charter, retain possession of it, under all circumstances.

The Harvest Prospects.

The latest returns from the Department of Agriculture are unusually full, and they are grouped in a way which gives a better conception than we have yet had from that source of the actual and prospective state of the crops at the most critical season of the year.

In all the States, excepting Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the July statistics of the Department show an increase in Fall wheat over the returns of last year. In some of the States that increase is certainly without a parallel. In Ohio the estimate runs up to a figure one hundred and sixty per cent. higher than that of last year. In Western Virginia and Georgia, about one hundred per cent. higher; in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, from fifty to seventy-five per cent.; in Michigan and Vermont thirty-five per cent., and in New-York seventeen per cent. In view of these returns—which, moreover, in no way partake of a speculative character—dealers are naturally preparing themselves, as well as they may, for a decline which, before many weeks more elapse, will at least equal that of the best years preceding 1864. The reports from the great grain-growing districts of Eastern Europe supply concurrent testimony to the general abundance of the harvest in both hemispheres.

The corn crop is not uniformly—in some of the Northern States—above the average; but in the South (excepting only South Carolina) and in the South-West the returns are far above the average. In Arkansas, this year's increase over that of 1866, is computed at over one hundred per cent. Barley in the North and North-Western States shows a general increase—in some of from ten to twenty per cent.; in others as high as forty per cent. Oats are barely an average in Main, Vermont, Kentucky, and New-York; but in nearly every other State east, west and south, they are fully equal to the returns of former good years.

We are now furnishing large supplies of corn for the English market, which necessarily enhances prices for the time; but unless they are deluged with rain storms on the other side, during the harvest weeks, the grain crop in England will turn out far better than that of recent years. It is too early to set down with anything like certainty a clear estimate of the cotton crop, the figures still varying from 1,835,000 to 2,500,000 bales. But the prospect altogether is far more favorable than the majority of careful business men allowed themselves to anticipate six months ago.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democrats are now getting to be afraid that the President will remove Gen. Sheridan from his command in Louisiana. It would give Sheridan such a popular power throughout the country and would so weaken President Johnson as to work irretrievable disaster to even the small prospects that the Democrats now have. The *World* yesterday appealed to the President on this subject, and expressed with some warmth its trust that he would "forgo his purpose of removing Gen. Sheridan." We should think that under all the circumstances, as things are at present working, the President would now conclude to retain Sheridan in his position until he has completed the part assigned to him in the work of reconstruction.

There seems to be an unusual avidity at present to learn what are President Johnson's private views about political affairs, about himself, and about his friends and enemies. A number of correspondents of Western, Eastern and Southern papers have lately got access to him, and have "pumped" him with a persistency that gives us a higher impression of their industry than their taste. The President has frankly given them his ideas upon every point which they suggested, and has been as free to tell what he thought of a Congressman or a public functionary as of a measure of national policy or a characteristic of his own personality. Of course when these individuals set to work writing out for publication the account of their "interview" they do the best they can to put things accurately, but as it is impossible to recall the whole of a conversation that has extended over hours, and as it is difficult to display in print the precise value and connections of things uttered in a free conversation, some of these reporters have succeeded in attributing to the President very foolish and absurd remarks. It will be remembered that last Winter one of our weekly papers published what purported to be a conversation with the President, in which the principal point was the President's remarks about "repudiation," and yet when the writer of the report was called before a committee of Congress he had to confess that the President never used the word repudiation, nor uttered the remarks attributed to him. We have no doubt that the same result would appear if some of the present reports were subjected to the same scrutiny. It would, therefore, be well for the President, if he wishes to avoid being misunderstood, to be cautious what he says in the presence of irresponsible reporters.

The Madrid papers publish a challenge to single combat, which has been sent to President Juarez, by Señor de Castillo, lately Minister of Maximilian in Mexico, but at present residing in Spain. He pledges his faith as a gentleman to start immediately for Mexico to fight the duel if Juarez will give him a guarantee against assassination while on Mexican soil. This last condition is so stupendously absurd that we are satisfied Señor de Castillo has no intention whatever of fighting Juarez, but that he merely means to obtain some Spanish glory at as cheap a price as possible. The idea of Juarez guaranteeing him, or any other man, against assassination in Mexico!

We had a Paris dispatch yesterday that the Emperor Napoleon had appointed a Commission to revise the claims of France and French subjects against Mexico. It appears by this that, although France has given up all designs of conquering Mexico, she has not given up her design of pressing the claims for which the intervention was originally undertaken. The English also are now revising the idea of enforcing their claims against Mexico. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 25th ult. has a discussion of the subject, in which it sets forth the justice of the claims preferred by British merchants and other traders, being mostly actual residents in Mexico, whose property has either been confiscated by the Government, or has been pillaged or destroyed during the civil wars that preceded the accession of Maximilian. These claims are very numerous, and have now been long in arrears. Our English contemporary mentions as an important element in the question that the United States have also large claims upon Mexico, and it assumes that if any steps are to be taken in behalf of these European claimants, it must be by means of a participation by the United States, and of a friendly understanding with them. We must say, however, that it may well be doubted whether our Government would ever participate with France and England in enforcing monetary claims against Mexico.

The party rancor in Tennessee, instead of being buried at the polls, at least till resurrected at the next election, is unhappily prolonged. The "discharging of negroes" for voting the Radical ticket "still continues," says the Memphis *Despatch*, and "the streets are full of idle negroes." The partisan press is doing all it can to promote this mad, suicidal, hopeless policy—a policy impotent for political effect in the future as it is impotent to redeem the past, and only available to wreak personal revenge. The Lebanon *Herald* calls out, "discharge every negro hand in your yard who has voted the Radical ticket." The *Conservative Press* gives the employers the same advice, so that they may "teach the negroes who are their friends"—and a queer mode it is of evincing friendliness. The Nashville *Gazette* is not going to "shave in a Radical barber-shop," nor "have anything whatever to do or say to any one who is a Radical. All this is a short-sightedness inconceivable—a folly so rank that, let us hope, when the excitement of election is gone, calmer and wiser thoughts will intervene. Liberty to vote, if you vote one way—how absurd. Why should these men immolate themselves, their families, their fortunes, under a political car whose progress is irresistible? Fifteen years ago when the "Coalition" triumphed in Massachusetts, the Whigs undertook the discharging of mechanics who had voted the "Free Soil" ticket, from the great factories and work-shops." It was a scheme that returned to "plague the inventors." So will it be in Tennessee. The negroes will become only the more fixed and exasperated in radicalism by being made mild martyrs; for those who gave them the ballot will surely give them freedom to use it; the sealed vote or else fine or imprisonment for buying votes by giving employment will be called into play; and already Senator Wilson points the "unpardoned" who discharge the negroes to where, over their heads, hung by a single hair, is that sword of Domocles—confiscation.

None but the most propitious weather should be seized for conveying the *Onondaga* across the Atlantic. Her officers and crew (who are French) are not over-confident, we are assured, in her sea-going capacities. The monitor in question is deficient in sea-going qualities and in strength, as well as in thickness of armor. The latter is a matter which concerns only her efficiency in battle; but the former is of interest to those who undertake to get her across the ocean, and we are very glad that she has two consorts to look out for her in the event of stress of weather. The *Onondaga* is a long, shallow vessel, without adequate longitudinal strength to resist the strains of heavy seas; and her heavy weights, namely, her turrets and guns, are planted on each end. She was originally so deficient in flotative power that only with difficulty she got from New-York to Hampton Roads. This was the extent of her voyaging during the war, although she was built in 1862. We trust that a great deal of weight has since been got out of her, otherwise her Atlantic voyage will be one of peril. We hope she will not again attempt this except under a favorable start, and we shall watch with anxiety for the record of her arrival in a French harbor.

The latest Chilian news, indicating a revival of the war-fever on the Spanish part, and a slackening of it on the part of the Republic, shows how unwise the latter was not to accept more promptly Mr. Seward's offer of mediation. The arrival, at Rio Janeiro, of Admiral Munez in his flag-ship *Numancia*, with those other armored ships, to renew the war, has, we are told, "created quite a panic among the foreign merchants at Valparaiso," so that the Government had been fain to declare it will "wage a defensive war only, and will risk no remote expeditions, even if provoked thereto." That is quite a different spirit from the one in which the Chilian Foreign Minister at first received and declined Mr. Seward's plan for a peace Congress at Washington. Much more prudent was the conduct of Mr. Barrcada, who hailed the plan with pleasure, and forwarded it to Peru. The tardy and conditional acceptance which Chili and Peru at last gave to the scheme seems to have come after Spain had already made her preparations for resuming the war. We trust it may not be too late yet for the United States to intervene as mediator between Spain and the Pacific Republics, and would suggest that effort be made to bring the various Governments interested to some agreement for arbitration. Those of our contemporaries who laughed at Mr. Barrcada, praised the belligerency of the Chilian Minister, and advised Chili not to settle the dispute on Mr. Seward's plan, will probably be satisfied now at the fresh effort of war and the commercial panic in Valparaiso.

We noticed, the other day, an offer which had been made to the War Department for the exploration of the Colorado River, and every day new facts are reported from that country which make its development an achievement worth struggling for. The Territory of Arizona, through which the more important navigable portions of the Colorado course, is an unknown land to the most of us, and it is lumped in with "the Territories" as if it were a place of little worth. Yet it embraces an area as large as all the New-England States, with New-York and New-Jersey thrown in. Two-thirds of it are, indeed, of comparatively little value for general settlement so long as we have such other illimitable lands of fertility and beauty. But the remaining third, which is about as extensive as New-York State, is as rich and glorious a country as lies upon the earth, while the whole Territory abounds in the precious metals. The valleys of the Colorado-Chiquita and the Hasiyampe are rich bottom lands, fertile, well timbered, well watered, and spreading out boundless pastures for the cattle and horses that thrive so admirably in all that Western country, beside containing extensive placer gold deposits, lying as they do between long ranges of ancient mountains carrying the auriferous quartz. All the most useful metals have been found there; pure rock salt is only too abundant, the climate is superb, the scenery not to be surpassed, and the country lies upon the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will not delay long after its elder brother is fairly started in life. The only drawback is the pestiferous and vicious character of a portion of its Indian inhabitants. A vigorous but wise Indian policy, a firm sustenance of the few energetic inhabitants and officials that now live there, and as much Government aid as can properly be given for such preliminary explorations as we have mentioned, will do much to make Arizona one of the most attractive and brilliant of our new States.

The practice of petitioning the Constitutional Convention to do this, that and the other thing ought to be overthrown. There exists no right of petition to such a body; no right, therefore, would be taken away from the people if the Convention should refuse to entertain the memorials daily coming in from all quarters. And yet, for fear of trampling upon a popular privilege imagined to exist, the body suffers itself to be overwhelmed with troublesome papers, usually of no value. Even the right to petition to the Legislature, which custom has made, to practical purposes, inalienable, has been grossly abused of late years, both as regards Congress and all the State Legislatures. However, so jealously is this latter privilege preserved, that little change can be looked for in it, and Congress and Legislatures must submit to have their time and the peoples' money wasted by needless and vicious efforts to create public opinion on all subjects, by sending in petitions regarding them. But when we come to a Constitutional Convention, the nuisance can easily be abated. Desks are now full of petitions; each morning brings a fresh supply; committees are overrun with them; much time goes to waste with them; and yet it is not only the right but the duty of the Convention to decline receiving them. Even were this Convention one of the sovereign people, it could refuse to be petitioned; and technically, it is not such a body. Every man who has an ax to grind rolls it up, to conceal its edge, in an enormous bundle of signatures—usually mere signatures, *inania nomina*, "empty names." Is the opinion, in any event, of the one citizen who appends his name to a written wish, to outweigh, in a Constitutional Convention, the silent opinions of his ninety-nine neighbors? But, besides, petitions are always met by counter-petitions, all being hunted up and procured in business style; and if one legislative kite has more of these bobs than another, the opposition kite is immediately tailed out to an equality by this system of "petitions."

Bowdoin College Commencement—Induction of President Harris.

Brunswick, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The ceremonies of inducting Samuel Harris, D. D., into the Presidency of Bowdoin College, took place this forenoon in the presence of the College Government, Trustees, Overseers, and a large gathering of the Alumni, including Gov. Chamberlain, Senator Fessenden and others.

Rev. Dr. Tenney, of Ellsworth, a member of the Board of Trustees, officiated as Inductor. President Harris, in response, delivered an appropriate and eloquent address, in which he expressed his idea of college management, and what he proposed should govern him during his administration.

President Harris is the first graduate of the institution who has ever held the office of President of Bowdoin College.

The Bricklayers' Strike in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A large number of bricklayers employed on some buildings in course of erection, have knocked off work because they allege that their bosses employ more apprentices than the rules of the Bricklayers' Association allow. The employers decline acceding to the demands, and say they can find help enough.

Kate Mathews, a domestic in the family of James Darragh, of Brookline, is in jail for stealing gold from her employer. Kate landed from Ireland three weeks ago.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The correspondence between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, regarding the resignation of the latter, is exceedingly brief and pointed. Mr. Johnson, under date of yesterday, wrote to Mr. Stanton as follows:

> "Considerations of public interest will persuade me to accept your resignation, if tendered."

Mr. Stanton did not receive the note until morning, when he immediately replied as follows, under date of Aug. 6:

> Considerations of public interest have prevailed with me to hold this office for months past, and considerations of public interest will prevail with me to hold it till the assembling of Congress.

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

In further proof of my assertion that President Johnson knew of the recommendation for the commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence, before her execution, I am able to present the following verbatim report of Judge Pierrepont's remarks regarding the matter, delivered in his speech before the Surratt jury to-day:

> "I want no misunderstanding about that, and do not intend there shall be any. That is part of the original record which I here produced; it is in the handwriting of one of the members of that Court, to wit: Gen. Ekin. The original of that is now in his possession, and in the handwriting of Hon. John A. Bingham. When the counsel called for that record I sent the afternoon of that day to the Judge-Advocate-General, in whose possession these records are. He brought it to me with his own hand, and told me, with his own voice, in the presence of three other gentlemen, that that identical paper, then a part of the record, was before the President when he signed the warrant of execution, and that he had a conversation with the President at that time on the subject. That is my authority. Subsequently to this, having presented it here, the Judge-Advocate-General called to receive it back, and reiterated in the presence of other gentlemen the same thing. That is my knowledge and my authority.

In addition to the above, it may be stated as a fact, that can be proved beyond all contradiction, that Judge Holt carried the proceedings of the Commission to Mr. Johnson, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the day after the findings had been agreed upon, and that he remained closeted with him until 1:30 in the afternoon, during which time, according to Judge Holt's statement, every one of the points embraced in the record was considered by the President at length.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Grant publicly expressed the opinion today that Gen. Sheridan would not be removed, and an evening organ of the Administration prints an editorial to-night advising the President against the issue of an order to that effect. It is probable, however, that neither of these statements were made after consultation with the President, as it is known that he still persists in his intention to displace Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Grant says that Gens. Thomas and Hancock are both actively engaged in the duties of their departments, which cannot be interfered with without detriment to the public service. Independent of all these statements, rumor connects the fact that President Johnson has telegraphed in person to Gen. Rousseau, ordering him to Washington, with the removal of Gen. Sheridan, and it is suggested that he is to be assigned to the Fifth District.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

DECISION BY JUDGE CARTER.

Chief-Justice Cartter, sitting in equity, has given a decree on the motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendant from drawing certain funds standing to his credit in the Treasury of the United States. The complainant in this case had advanced the respondent $1,000 for the purpose of prosecuting a claim, and in consideration of this advance, the respondent assigned to him $5,000 out of the claim, when recovered. The counsel for defendant insisted that the Court of Claims possessed by statute complete jurisdiction in this case; that its judgments were complete and final, and reached all parties. As the Court of Claims had already taken jurisdiction of the subject matter, no Court of concurrent jurisdiction would take cognizance of it, and attempt to restrain parties to the suit, after the jurisdiction of that Court had once been attached. Judge Cartter said the statute prevented plaintiff from asserting his claim either in the Court of Claims or before the department. This statute was merely intended to relieve these tribunals of the trouble of adjudicating claims between private individuals, leaving that matter for the ordinary tribunals of justice to settle. The statute making void all assignments of claims, the Court thought, was merely intended to make void the assignment as a legal transfer of interest in the claim and to leave the equities of the contract untouched. In this view this Court thought it had jurisdiction and accordingly held that while the $1,000 originally advanced was advanced on such risk as to justify a much larger profit on the advance than legal interest, it did not justify so large a profit as the 400 per cent. involved in the $5,000 claimed. The Court accordingly gave a decree in favor of the complaint for $2,000 with interest on $1,000 thereof from the date of its advance.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward returned to Washington to-day, improved in health, after his two weeks' sojourn at Auburn. His son Frederick, who met with a serious accident a few days ago in the State of New-York, is recovering from his injuries, and will return to Washington.

RETURN OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary McCulloch is again at his post, after several days' absence with his family at Norfolk.

THE RAM STONEWALL IN COMMISSION.

The *Stonewall* has been placed in commission, and the Japanese flag is now displayed aft, and the Union flag from the fore. She has been hauled out in the stream and will probably leave this week for Japan. Capt. Brown takes out with him a magnificent gold chronometer, made in this city for President Johnson, which is to be presented to the Tycoon of Japan. Also a magnificent silver-mounted album of very large size, and filled with photographs of the late President Lincoln, President Johnson and Cabinet, and a number of other statesmen, military heroes, scientific men, &c.

AFFAIRS IN THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing that 122 farms, comprising in the aggregate 8,481 acres, were added to the productive force of the State of Florida during the month of July last, under the act of Congress providing for the disposal of the public lands for homesteads and actual settlement in Southern States.

Surgeon Louis Zenzen has been detached from the *Suwanee* and ordered to the *Cyane*.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

The Schutzenfest continues to attract thousands of spectators, day and night, and the interest in the numerous enjoyments is unabated. The best order is observed. To-day all the members of the Washington Schutzen-Verein contended for the first grand prize—the "Crown of the Ring." The honor was won by Romanus Rudhardt, and he was soon after duly installed in the Royal position with the customary ceremonies.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Walton has been detached from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Suwanee*. Midshipman E. A. Field has been ordered to temporary duty on the *Michigan*. Passed Assistant G. S. Franklin has been ordered to the *Ohio*. Paymaster Alexander Mc. Bishop has been ordered to the *Cyane*.

The Kentucky Election—Democratic Congressman Elected in the Third District.

Louisville, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Additional election returns confirm the previous reports of a large Democratic majority. An election was held for Congressman in the Third District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise. It resulted in the choice of J. S. Golladay, Democratic, by an almost unanimous vote.

The Saratoga Races.

Saratoga Springs, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The races commence here to-morrow, and are to continue during six days. There is a very large number of first-class horses here, including *Onward*, *Delaware*, *Morrissey*, *Fleet Wing*, *Zigzag*, the winner of so many hurdle races, and others. Great sport is expected. The village is crowded with visitors.

Yacht Josephine at Halifax.

Halifax, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Yacht *Josephine*, from Boston, arrived here yesterday. All well.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Mr. Pierrepont's Speech Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The general impression being that the trial will close to-day, the rush for places within the bar was unprecedented.

Mr. Pierrepont resumed for the prosecution, and said the jury would remember that the other day, at the call of Mr. Merrick asking why we did not produce the record of the Military Commission, he (Mr. Pierrepont) handed the original paper to Mr. Merrick. He (Mr. Pierrepont) then stated that the recommendation to mercy was before the President. He did not wish to be misunderstood about it. That recommendation was signed by the members of the Military Commission, and it is in the handwriting of Gen. Ekin, a member of the Commission. The original was drawn up by John A. Bingham, and Gen. Ekin has the original in his possession. As soon as Mr. Merrick called for the record he (Mr. Pierrepont) sent to the War Office and obtained the original paper, and the Judge-Advocate-General told him (Mr. Pierrepont) that the paper was laid before the President of the United States as part of the record of the proceedings of the Military Commission that tried Mrs. Surratt and others, and that the recommendation to mercy was attached to the record of the Military Commission. This had nothing to do with the case; but Mr. Pierrepont deemed it necessary to make this explanation, as counsel for the defence had made frequent reference to the subject. Mr. Pierrepont then resumed the consideration of the testimony of Wood, the barber, and argued that there was no conflict as to time, because Wood did not positively fix the time. He said he had had his breakfast, and had been up to Secretary Seward's, and it was after that he shaved Surratt, and he did not fix the time. He now came to the testimony of Rhodes, who was what he (Mr. Pierrepont) would call a prying Yankee. He had a curiosity to see what a theatre looked like, and he went in there and took a glance around. He was not a man who would be in the habit of attending a theatrical performances and his curiosity led him into the theatre (Rhodes' testimony read.) This witness identified the prisoner as the man who was fixing the stick in the box, and it will be proved that another excuse had to be offered—the excuse then being that the bar was put up to prevent the crowd inconveniencing the President. We now in this connection come to the testimony of Judge Olin, a member of this Court, in reference to the appearance of the box when examined by him. (Judge Olin's testimony read.) Now, gentlemen, said Mr. Pierrepont, that examination showed that the bar had been put there just shortly before the act was done. It is one of the little circumstances going to confirm the testimony of Mr. Rhodes. The shavings must have been left upon the floor just a short time, because the box had previously been swept and cleaned and garnished to receive the Head of the Nation. (Cleaver's testimony relative to the meeting of Surratt on H-street on April 14 was read.) Cleaver knew Surratt, and he cannot be mistaken as to the meeting. Either he told the truth or committed willful perjury. He could not be mistaken. How did the Government get hold of this testimony? He did not give it willingly. He gave as a reason on the stand that he was inclined to shield Surratt. Cleaver was an Englishman, and an enemy to this Government, and he wanted to shield Surratt. He never would have told of this unless Conover had told on him. The subject was torced out of Cleaver, much against his will, by Mr. Ashley, a Member of Congress, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. (Mr. Pierrepont here read further from Cleaver's testimony.) Cleaver gave this testimony in confidence to his fellow-prisoner, Conover, and Conover told it to Ashley. He was a friend of Surratt and did not wish to implicate him. Referring to Mr. Reed's testimony, Mr. Pierrepont said that Reed said he was as sure of seeing Surratt as he was of standing on the witness stand.

Mr. Merrick—Where do you find in this case any such testimony as that?

Mr. Pierrepont said that Reed had testified to it, and it is here, (taking up a book of the conspiracy trial.)

Mr. Merrick—Not *there*, Sir! You must speak of the testimony in this case.

Judge Fisher said that Mr. Pierrepont could speak of anything brought out on this trial.

Mr. Pierrepont then contended that Mr. Reed's testimony was plain, and must be believed, and he then referred to the testimony of B. W. Vanderpool. Mr. Vanderpool was a member of the Lone Star Club, of which Mr. Booth was also a member, and he had an opportunity of knowing Booth. He swears to seeing Booth and the prisoner together in the concert saloon on the afternoon of the day of the assassination. He does not say there was a performance going on there. He simply says he saw one woman dancing. He could not be mistaken, and he was positive he saw Surratt. Now, how did they attempt to discredit Vanderpool? Did they do it by showing that he did not go to the Concert Hall, or that he did not go to the Paymaster's office? Not at all. But they attempt to discredit him by showing there was no performance at a place called Metropolitan Hall on D-street. Nothing was said about D-street or an afternoon's performance. They asked about all the Halls on the north side of the avenue and on D-street, but they did not say a word about Teutonia Hall, which is on the south side of Pennsylvania-avenue. Vanderpool said it was along there some place, but he could not recollect the name. Teutonia Hall is the only one on Pennsylvania-avenue, and it was there Vanderpool went, and there he saw Surratt. A witness called by the defence themselves say there was a rehearsal at Teutonia Hall, and that there were round tables there. Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the testimony of John Lee, who swears he recognized John Surratt on April 14, and he says Surratt had then no goatee. This is in harmony with Wood's testimony, and there is no testimony here that is not in harmony with all other testimony, because it is all true. Again, Geillo swears to seeing Surratt; he is not positive about it, but he thinks the prisoner is the man. He had walked up to Williard's with Harold, and there he saw Surratt; Coleman testified that on the afternoon of April 14 he saw Booth in conversation with a man whom he at this trial thinks was the prisoner at the bar. (Taltavull's testimony was here read.) This testimony, Mr. Pierrepont contended, confirmed Sergt. Dye relative to the lights in front of the theatre. The testimony of Susan Jackson was then referred to, and Mr. Pierrepont argued that simple-minded people were more apt to tell the truth and to give a clear statement than the more educated; and it was well known that a plain, simple story cannot be embarrassed by any cross-examination. (Susan Jackson's testimony read.) Susan says that on the Friday of the assassination she took some of John Surratt's clothes to wash, and she is corroborated by Hollohan, who afterward found Surratt's clothes cleanly washed on the bed. Did this woman make up this story about the clothes, or did counsel tell her to thus testify? No; but it dropped from her, plain and simple as all truth drops out. She then saw John Surratt, and had a conversation as to who he looked like. It occurred on April 14, and not on April 2, as counsel for the defence attempted to show. It was in proof that on April 2 Surratt left the house before seven o'clock and did not return that night, and the time that Susan Jackson testifies to was at nine o'clock. Surratt left on April 2 and he returned on April 14. When asked if she was examined elsewhere Susan Jackson said she was, and it was attempted to show that she had been examined, and the counsel for the defence would not permit it to be brought out. The witness is positive that it was the Friday that Mrs. Surratt came from the country and the night of the assassination that she saw Surratt. In her cross-examination that she insisted upon the same thing, and she could not be embarrassed in telling her simple story. There were persons in that house on Friday night who knew whether Surratt was here or not, and why were they not put upon the stand. But this testimony is not all as to Surratt's presence here for Mr. Heuton, a clerk in the Land Office, saw him in front of Ford's Theatre, and this brings us to the testimony of Sergeant Dye. He was one of the earliest witnesses in this case, and yet he has not been impeached. It is true something was said about his passing counterfeit money. He did not know whether the counsel knew of the whole record. He hoped they did not—but he (Pierrepont) had the record which shows that the charge against Dye was erroneous, and that it was dismissed by the prosecuting Attorney of Philadelphia as soon as he heard the circumstances. Here is the record (holding up a paper) and here is the affidavit of the very man who preferred the charge against Dye. He hoped the counsel did not know of this record, or they would not have done such injustice as had been done to a brave soldier.

Mr. Merrick said they had not seen the record.

Mr. Pierrepont said he knew they had not.

Mr. Merrick said that when he said the defence would impeach Dye that record was not in existence. It was obtained afterward, and the District Attorney of Philadelphia has since dismissed the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said he knew the gentleman did not know of the record or he would not have done Dye injustice. (Dye's testimony was here read.) In commenting upon Dye's testimony, Mr. Pierrepont said that it was no wonder Surratt should have a pallid face that night, because that great deed was about to be committed. Why should Mrs. Surratt as Dye was passing, ask what was going on down town, unless she had known what it was intended should be done? It was an evidence of guilt. Up in that neighborhood the night was quiet and no one seemed to have heard of the assassination, for Dye first gave the information to the policeman. When you find witnesses not situated alike, and they tell the same thing, you may be sure the story is made up, for no men hear or see exactly alike—but, as in this case, where all tends to the same end, but the testimony varies a little, the witnesses are more to be relied upon. Now we have come to this point, that three men see Booth and Surratt before the theatre; Booth goes into the drinking-house, and takes a drink, when the last time is called, and then goes into the theatre, and kills the President, who is seeking relaxation from his public duty. It was the very day when he was with Gen. Grant, and when he was devising the best ways of leniency to heal the feelings of the people who had been conquered. Mr. Lincoln had but few moments of relaxation, and he sometimes went to the theatre. His great pleasure was to visit the hospitals and the sick soldiers, and this night, when he was sitting beside his wife in the theatre, is selected for this bloody act; but counsel say we have had blood enough, and they say that a man connected with the plot should be allowed to escape. Is it not time that we put a stop to this murder and assassination. No jury has ever yet passed upon this great crime, but the civilized world has condemned it, and Turk and infidel, Greek and Arab, Christian and Mohammedan, all nations from sea to sea and from pole to pole send here their letters of condolence and their words of condemnation of this atrocious crime, and yet counsel say this murder is no more than that of an ordinary man. The murder has been committed, and Booth and Harold flee to the house of Mrs. Surratt to get the arms prepared for them and left there, and with them they flee. After Seward had been assassinated, or almost assassinated, it was supposed Surratt did it, but it is now well settled it was Payne, and after his crime he rushed back to the house of Mrs. Surratt. No jury has yet passed upon the case, but you are going to do it now and your country, your friends and the world look on to see how that duty will be discharged.

Mr. Pierrepont then spoke of Surratt's flight, and argued that the horse seen by Mr. Ramsdale was the one hired by Atzerodt, and that it was ridden away by John H. Surratt. Ramsdale says, the man riding the horse was suspicious and nervous. This was just as he appeared upon the steamer when he was fearful of an American detective clutching him. This horse has never been found, and all other horses that have appeared in the case have been found. Mr. Bradley said there was no evidence of that fact. Mr. Pierrepont insisted that there was evidence of it, the horse has never been found but the man who rode him has been found. Where did that man go to? We hear of him next on the Burlington boat, then on the depot where the handkerchief was found, then he is recognized by Hobart as having been on the railroad train. [Testimony of Blum and Hobart read.] Blum found the handkerchief and Hobart carried the man on—this was on the 17th, and while Hollohan was to Washington and before he had got the handkerchief which the defence claim was lost. Hobart, the conductor, corroborates Blum as to the arrival of the boat. Upon the train Surratt pretends to be a laboring man, just as Paine pretended when he went to Mrs. Surratt's after he had done his bloody work; and the jury will remember that Surratt told St. Marie that he escaped in disguise. The witness Chapin corroborates Blum as to the finding of the handkerchief, for he saw the handkerchief the Wednesday afterward. He saw the handkerchief before Hollohan had any chance to lose his.

Mr. Pierrepont here, 12:30, announced that he would not be able to finish before recess, and the Court then took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling at 1:15 o'clock Mr. Pierrepont resumed his argument. He said that Mr. Hobart had shown that the train in which Surratt was reached Montreal at 9:45; but Surratt did not continue on that train, but left it at St. Albans and went in another direction, and did not reach Montreal until sometime afterward. John Surratt was here in the City of Washington on the night of April 3, and he is registered in St. Lawrence Hall at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 6th of April. He could certainly come from Montreal to here in the same time that he could go from here to that place. My friends, physical impossibilities are all out of the way again. He wanted to put on the toggery of an Englishman; he left St. Albans at once, and the next we hear of him he turns up at Montreal, where he registers his name on the hotel books. Mr. Pierrepont read from the testimony to the point, and remarked that the prisoner then went across the country and was secreted in Porterfield House. It was claimed that all this time he was in Elmira. Will they tell us why he fled and secreted himself from observation? Mr. Pierrepont here read from the history of Cain and Abel, and the curse of the Almighty upon the former, making him a fugitive on the earth. He then read from the testimony of St. Marie, as to the manner of Surratt's getting away from Washington, and the hard time he had of it, disguised as an Englishman, with a scarf on his shoulders; and thus did he escape and attempt to put off his broken English on Hobart. It has always been said "truth is stranger than fiction." The attempt of the defence to prove that Dye was lying, by the testimony of Gifford to show that Dye was not on that platform, was a dead failure. They also brought Hess to show that he was calling time, and was the person whom Dye had heard call the time. He here read from the testimony of Hess concerning his part of the play of the evening. One lie generates another, till a thousand lies are told, and one cannot tell the difference between one lie and another. I am not afraid of a lie on the witness-stand. Hess, in speaking of the time of night, said he was wanted in a few minutes, and immediately went back to the stage; yet, on cross-examination, he admitted that he was not required until after the play was out. This is all fiction. To show that Dye and Cooper were not on the platform, Hess said if they had been there Gifford would have made them get off. Mr. Pierrepont here read from the Scripture concerning the bearing of false witness, and saying that false testimony never agrees; it cannot get together nor keep that way. The testimony of Dye and Cooper was adverted to concerning their passing the house of Mrs. Surratt, and the attempt of the defence to contradict it by the testimony of a Dutchman, who was in a house in another street. This man was sitting on the steps, and his testimony was brought to show that the conversation, as related by Dye, did not take place. They did not place his wife on the stand; if they had, she would have stated that she put her husband to bed that night, and that previously he had taken a quantity of lager. They also brought Mrs. Lambert to the stand, who said she came out on the porch first, and then afterward she went to the window, and that a great many were passing by. The Dutchman said no one passed. Mrs. Lambert says it was between 11 and 12 o'clock when she talked with the soldier; she meant to be trutnful, and stated positively the hour. The President was murdered five or ten minutes after 10 o'clock, and by the time Mrs. Lambert was talking with the soldiers at her window Dye and Cooper were at home in their camps. There was another physical impossibility attempted to be preved by the counsel, and that was the question of getting Surratt from Montreal to Elmira, and going over it all, they finally brought him there at 8 o'clock at night on the 13th. Before that they had him there all the time talking with the people on the day of the 13th. The Government did not try to fix him in Elmira; they had him all the time in Washington.

Mr. Bradley here interposed, saying the prosecution brought Surratt down the road from Albany, and the defence did not think it necessary to advert to the Ogdensburgh road.

Mr. Pierrepont, resuming, said the prosecution put Surratt on no train; they found him in Elmira, and brought him to Washington.

Mr. Pierrepont here read from the testimony to show how long Surratt was at St. Lawrence Hall on the 18th, and said there was evidence to show what time he reached there. The fact was he was at Elmira, and came to Washington, reaching here on the 14th. Mr. Pierrepont here read from the testimony of Boucher, who first saw the prisoner in St. Labouaye. Why did he come to Boucher's house, and go by the name of Charles Armstrong? What occasion was there for it? A few days before he registered as John Harrison. If he was innocent, why hide from public view and go under an assumed name? This man Boucher secretes him, and months after Surratt was in Rome, and the Head of the Church, which Boucher so outrageously villifies, gave him up, even before demanded by the United States authorities. Neither the Pope, nor any one of that noble Church, tolerated that infamous crime, and the shame which Boucher has brought upon his Church will be wiped out by that noble Church itself. Surratt left Boucher's house about the last of July, and then went to the house of Lapaire. Why did he do this? All those who had been arrested had been tried; Surratt knew where his mother was, and he, an innocent man, lies there concealed. Would not any honest person, if he heard of a charge pending against him, go before the authorities and give himself up and invite investigation into his alleged crime? Yet when peace has been restored he does not appear, but in disguise goes on board the *Peruvian* and flies to Rome—a strange land, whose language he understood not. Why did he fly to Malta and Egypt? Was he an innocent man? He is not innocent; Boucher should have been wise and stayed away as Lapaire did. I have been informed since I have been speaking that Lapaire has already been punished by his church. (Mr. Pierrepont continued to read from Boucher's testimony.) The learned counsel called him "Father Boucher." The jury saw "Father Bouchar." The speaker thought he never should confess to "Father Boucher." There is something wrong about him. He would not long be a reproach to the church; they will soon take case of this man, that the jury might be sure of. Mr. Pierrepont here read from the testimony of McMillan, and remarked that it was the history of all crime that it was compassed at some time—sometimes by suicide, sometimes by flight, and sometimes by words and statements. Upon concluding the reading of the testimony before alluded to, Mr. Pierrepont said the prisoner had traveled almost over the world to escape from the consequences of his crime, but could not escape. He had now been brought before this jury for trial, and it rested with them to say whether he was innocent or guilty. In the providence of God it had been assigned to the twelve jurors to decide upon his guilt or innocence. Whether this was a crime that had been committed or whether it was all right. Mr. Pierrepont said: I am now nearly done, but before closing I pass to the *alibi* attempted to be proved by the defence which he characterized as the weakest he had ever seen attempted in a Court of Justice. It was too impossible to be true. There is no doubt but that mistakes had grown out of that fact. Here Mr. Pierrepont read the testimony of Carroll to show that that witness only relied on the books of the house as to the date of Surratt's presence in Elmira, and that Carroll was mistaken in reference to any other date outside of that record. He then adverted to the testimony of Mr. Stewart to show that Stewart could only say that Surratt was in the store on the 13th and 14th of the month and that he could not tell which of those dates it was. The testimony of Atkins, the book-keeper at the store, was also referred to, who could only fix the date of Surratt's visit by the entry in the books of cash taken to pay the expenses of one of the firm to New-York, and that it was during the absence of that partner that Surratt visited the store, which was either the 13th or 14th of April. Mr. Pierrepont said he could find no fault with these witnesses, for he believed they testified honestly. They produced a portion, which he read, alluding to the testimony of Dr. Bissell. Mr. Pierrepont characterized the testimony of that witness as unworthy of belief. Dr. Bissell was the only witness who testified positively that he saw Surratt in Elmira on the 14th of April. All of Bissell's testimony was a story, and there was not a word of truth in it. Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the testimony of Mr. Wetmore, a lawyer of New-York, who testified that Dr. Bissell was not in Elmira on the 14th of April, 1865, but was in witness' office in New-York, and was consulted there on that day by Mr. Eaton, the counsel in the Erie Railroad suit, and also to show that Bissell's character had been very much canvassed, and that his reputation was very bad. Witness after witness followed to show that wherever Bissell went from place to place he bore a blasted name among all who knew him. They all gave him the worst reputation, Mr. Pierrepont remarked, that he ever heard given of a man in a court of justice. I could see through his horny eyes a stream of lies generating perjury in his brain, like flies in a rotten carcasse. There was no word of truth in what he said. Gentlemen, I am now through. I had no expectation of keeping you so long. I cannot express my feelings of gratitude for your kind attention. I have never seen men listen so long and so well. This is a matter affecting us all. You may pass into military rule and have all crimes tried; but you, nor I, nor our children will have no more protection. Government is for the benefit of society. We have had rivers of blood shed in this land. If you, in your rides, have passed back of the Soldiers' Home, you have seen a city of the dead. Five thousand braves sleep there; their graves are watered by the tears of mothers and dear ones. Think you from their mouldering flesh no plants will spring, no forests will grow. Think you that their souls would not come on earth again if they thought a plotter of assassination was to go free. What did they fight for? What would the Pope of Rome say, who gave up this prisoner before any demand was made, if you say, "Not guilty." But the blood runs cold at the thought, and there is not an honorable rebel in the land who would not utter his curse at such an act. I would not take the blood of any creature unless he had violated the laws of my country. It is in the Executive power to make whatever adjustment of any punishment for any crime he may see fit. With that we have nothing to do. I have only to say when this man is found guilty honest men will say so. In this case he is proved guilty. I will appeal to every lawyer in the land to say if there was ever a case found with such a demonstration of facts? If there is a man of you who has a doubt in this case, if you will go before your God together on bended knees, I know that God will give you light, and I shall say that your verdict is right, whatever it may be; and then, if you so feel, having done your duty to the end, you may join with those "who see by faith that justice reigns with mercy's life."

Mr. Bradley said there was a number of corrections which he desired to make in the statement of counsel on the evidence.

Mr. Carrington thought it would be a dangerous precedent to allow counsel to make any statements after the argument had closed.

After further debate Judge Fisher said that if the Court took a recess it would be until to-morrow, and accordingly so ordered.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day, President WHEELER in the chair. The journal was read by the Secretary.

Mr POND said the record did not show that the Convention took a recess yesterday from 2 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock, pending a call of the Convention. He moved to correct the journal so that it would show that fact.

After a long debate and many explanations, the motion of Mr. POND was adopted by a vote of 49 to 40.

Mr. SHERMAN said by the vote just taken the Convention had virtually decided that all proceedings under the call yesterday were irregular, and he would move a reconsideration of the resolution offered by him last evening declaring absent members in contempt.

The President said the journal having been corrected so as to show that a recess was taken yesterday between the hours of 2 and 7:30 o'clock, he should decide that all proceedings had under the call were null and void, and all action had with reference to the matter falls to the ground.

MEMORIALS.

The following were presented:

By Mr. BELL—Relative to fishing in the international waters.

By Mr. DALY—Of the Personal Representation Society of New-York.

By Mr. FRANCIS—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. BALLARD—On the same subject.

By Mr. H. H. LAWRENCE—For a prohibition clause.

By Mr. DUGANNE—Against sectarian donations.

By Mr. FOLGER—On the same subject.

By Mr. SYLVESTER—On the same subject.

By Mr. EDDY—On the same subject.

By Mr. MERWIN—Relative to fishing on international waters.

By Mr. FOWLER—Against sectarian donations.

By Mr. WICKHAM—On the same subject.

By Mr. WHEELER—For a prohibitory liquor clause in the Constitution.

By Mr. HATCH—Against sectarian donations.

By Mr. DUGANNE—Against prohibitory legislation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented a communication from the Auditor of the Canal Department relative to the statistics of the Champlain Canal.

Also an invitation from the Regents of the University for the Convention to attend the session of the University now convened in this City.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved that the invitation be accepted. Carried.

REPORTS.

Mr. SMITH, from the Standing Committee on town and county officers other than judicial, their election or appointment, tenure of office, compensation, power and duties, submitted for Article 10 of the present Constitution, the following:

ARTICLE —, SECTION 1. There shall be elected in each county by the qualified voters therein, at the time of holding general elections, a Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Clerk, Supervisor, and as many Coroners as may be prescribed by the Legislature, who shall hold their offices respectively for the term of three years, unless sooner removed by competent authority. Sheriffs shall hold no other office during their incumbency, and shall not be reëligible or act as under-sheriff or deputy for the succeeding term—but the retiring Sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands at the expiration of his term, for which purpose his commission and official bond shall continue in force. They may be required to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant. The county shall never be responsible for their acts. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned for non-capacity, neglect of duty, malfeasance, intemperance, turpitude or crime, first giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed in each county by the Governor a District-Attorney, who shall hold his office for a term of three years, unless sooner relieved by competent authority. The Governor may remove the District-Attorney for incapacity, neglect of duty, malversation, intemperance, turpitude or crime, first giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

SEC. 3. There shall be elected in each organized town, by the qualified voters therein, at such time as the Legislature may prescribe, one Supervisor, one Town Clerk, one Collector, one or three Assessors, as the electors may determine, and as many Commissioners of Highways and Overseers of the Poor as may be prescribed by law. The Supervisor shall hold his office for a term of two years, and the other officers in this section mentioned for the term of one year, unless sooner removed by competent authority.

SEC. 4. All county and town offices, except judicial, which may be in existence on the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter continue with the powers, duties and incidents thereto pertaining until abrogated or modified by law, and the incumbents of said offices and also the several officers mentioned in this article, shall retain the powers and perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, until the same are changed or modified by law. The Legislature may by general laws create such new town and county offices not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution as the public weal shall require; abrogate such town or county offices as are not specifically established by this article, regulate the election of all officers named in this article, and provide for the election or appointment of such as are herein named; prescribe the powers and duties of all county officers except judicial; provide for the giving of security by any of said officers for the faithful discharge of their duties; provide for the removal of all town and county officers, except judicial, for whose removal provision is not otherwise made in this article, declare the cases in which any such offices shall be deemed vacant, and provide for filling vacancies in office; but, in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the balance of the term in which such vacancy occurs.

SEC. 5. All county and town officers shall reside within their respective counties and towns, and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein as may be directed by law; and all such officers shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance or neglect of official duty; and upon conviction thereof, their office shall become vacant.

SEC. 6. The County Supervisors and Town Supervisors chosen in each county shall constitute a Board to be known as the "Board of Supervisors of the county of ———," by which name they may sue and be sued, and in which capacity they may make and use a common seal and enact ordinances and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State; they shall meet statedly, at least once in each year at the county seat of their county, and may hold special and adjourned meetings, and shall have such powers and perform such duties as may belong to and devolve upon such Boards of Supervisors at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or as may thereafter be prescribed by law; they shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and transact such other business pertaining to his office as may be by them or by law required, and whose compensation shall be fixed by them, and paid from the County Treasury.

SEC. 7. The Board of Supervisors of each county, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall, under such general regulations as may be prescribed by law, have exclusive legislative and administrative power over, and superintendence and control of such local and internal affairs and fiscal concerns in their county as are not otherwise provided by this Constitution, including the establishment, construction, regulation and discontinuance of roads, public landings, ferries and bridges, except over navigable streams; the establishment, incorporation, regulation and discontinuance of plank, turnpike and macadamized roads and horse railroads; the raising of money by loan or tax for town, village or county purposes; the confirmation of the proceedings of towns and incorporated villages, and of county, town and village officers other than judicial; the relief of county, town and village officers other than judicial, from penalties incurred in the discharge or neglect of official duty; the purchase, management and sale of real estate and personal property for the use and benefit of the county; the erection of new towns and wards, changing the names thereof and alteration of town and ward boundaries; the widening, deepening and cleaning of the channels of streams, except navigable streams, and the drainage of swamps and marshes; the correction of erroneous and illegal assessments and refunding of moneys collected or paid on such assessments; the compensation of town or county officers except Supervisors, which shall be fixed by the Legislature; the care and support of the town and county poor, together with such other matters of a local and internal character as the Legislature may prescribe, and also all other matters in regard to which Boards of Supervisors may have jurisdiction at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, subject to such changes and modifications as may thereafter be made by law in accordance with this Constitution.

SEC. 8. The County Supervisor shall be President of the Board of Supervisors, and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties pertaining to the office of the Chairman of the Board at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and such as may thereafter be prescribed by law; provided, however, that he shall not be entitled to vote upon any question before the Board, except in case of a tie, when he may give the casting vote. All acts and resolutions of the Board shall, upon the passage thereof, and during the session of the Board at which the same were passed, be signed by the President, with his approval or disapproval thereof, and no act or resolution thus disapproved shall be valid, unless upon reconsideration of the same a majority of all the members elected shall agree to its passage, notwithstanding such disapproval.

SEC. 9. The Legislature may by law provide an increase and equalization of representation in the Boards of Supervisors, by an election of representative Supervisors from towns, villages and cities, with such powers and duties as members of said Boards, but not otherwise, as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the printing of 2,000 extra copies of the above report. Referred.

Mr. KETCHUM moved that the proceedings held last evening under the call of the Convention be expunged from the journal. Laid over.

Mr. LAPHAM moved that the roll of delegates be called each day immediately after the reading of the journal, and that the members present and absent be entered upon the journal each day. Laid over.

Mr. TAPPAN moved that the sessions of the Convention on Mondays commence at 7:30 P. M. Laid over.

Mr. GREELEY moved that the roll of the Convention be called each day immediately after the reading of the journal, and that every member found to be absent without leave shall have six dollars deducted from his salary. He thought this would remedy the evil complained of. Laid over under the rule.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. FULLER in the chair. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. BALLARD for dividing the State into thirty-two Senate districts as at present.

Mr. EVARTS said he believed a greater dissatisfaction existed in the public mind with reference to the Legislature and the judiciary than to any other subjects requiring constitutional amendment and revision. Important changes were demanded with reference to municipal government, but these were questions of administration. He was in favor of large Senate districts, as tending to correct the evils complained of in connection with the Legislature.

Mr. POND approved of the proposed increase of compensation to members of the Legislature. He was opposed to large districts.

Mr. LUDDINGTON was in favor of large districts.

Mr. KRUM argued in favor of small districts.

Mr. GRAVES was for small districts.

Messrs. ANDREWS, HARRIS and FOLGER took strong ground in favor of large Senate districts.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock, and the consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization of the Legislature was resumed in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FULLER in the Chair.

Mr. VAN COTT said if it were in order he would like to take the voice of the Convention on abolishing the Senate. Upon what principle were these two Houses of the Legislature organized? Why should two houses be organized to go through the forms of Legislation alike. Each House passed upon every measure in a similar manner. We had followed English authority in this matter; there one house was hereditary and the other was elective. The general principle of two chambers had been recognized in the General Government, and it has been followed by Constitutions of all the States. The principle of large districts for the Senate and small districts for the Assembly had been recognized in this State up to 1846, when an epidemic for constitutional amendments broke out, and society was almost resolved into its original elements. He would recognize the principle at first adopted or he would abolish it altogether. The Supervisors were elected in small districts; the Members of Assembly in larger districts; the Senators in still larger ones, and the Governor, who was a branch of the Legislative power, was elected in a still larger district embracing the whole State. As the office grew in importance, the District for which he was elected was enlarged. Now we should allow the precedent established in good faith or abandon it altogether. It is said if we take the system of eight districts, that we are going back, but we are sent here to do certain work whether it be going backward or forward; it makes no difference, providing we take means to adapt our operations to our present wants. It is not our duty to look at things that are flattering or that will appear to bring encomiums from the people, but to tell the people the honest truth, and do what will be for the best, and tend the most surely to promote good government.

Mr. LANDON argued against large districts.

Mr. T. DWIGHT said the question of large or small districts involved the whole theory of governments. There was no propriety of having two houses modeled on the same plan. There must be two houses of such a nature that the progressional character of the one may be checked by the conservatism of the other. How shall we have a valuable appeal if one court is modeled precisely after the other. One house should be organized as differently from the other as the principles of good government will allow. We are told by gentlemen familiar with the practices at Albany, that corruption has stolen into the halls of the Legislature; that it had even defied the sweet hand of charity. How is this to be prevented? We cannot stop corruption by any Constitution. You cannot stop corruption by any institution, by any constitutional philosophy or piety. The two great evils to which we were subjected were public parsimony and the spirits of locality. We are to make the very best Constitution that we know how. If it be rejected it will not be lost; our thoughts will be on the records, and may prove a guide for others.

Mr. HARDENBURG was opposed to large districts. He said he failed to hear any forcible argument against the single-district system. He was surprised that gentlemen had expressed themselves in favor of a law that was condemned by the people twenty years ago. The Press had not advocated it, and there was not a single petition filed in favor of it.

Messrs. AXTELL, KETCHUM and BAKER argued in favor of small districts.

Mr. E. BROOKS found here a divided duty, while experience taught him that a better Senate might be secured under the large district plan. He failed to see any indications from the report of the Committee that a fair apportionment would be made. He saw nothing to show him that justice would be done to the growing population of the counties on the seaboard. Looking at the matter in this light, he should vote for the amendment providing for the formation of thirty-two Senate Districts, in the hope that hereafter some better plan would be proposed by the majority of this Convention.

The question was then taken on Mr. BALLARD's amendment providing for 32 Senate Districts, and it was adopted—79 to 35.

Mr. BURRILL moved to reconsider, and asked that the motion might lie upon the table.

The Chair decided that the motion could not lie over, but must be acted upon now.

Mr. ALVORD said the rules provided that all motions to reconsider must lie over for the day.

The Chair adhered to the ruling he had made.

Mr. ALVORD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After debate, the Chair explained that the rule relative to motions for reconsideration did not apply to the Committee of the Whole.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—49 to 48.

Mr. BURRILL withdrew his motion.

The question was then taken on that part of the amendment—provided that each of the 32 districts shall be entitled to one Senator. Carried.

The question was then taken on that part of the amendment dividing the State into the same districts as are now established by law. Carried.

Mr. A. J. PARKER said he would propose an amendment, which he thought would secure the advantages that had been hoped for from large districts, secure a continuity in the Senate, and provide for the representations of minorities. He proposed the following:

The Legislature for 1868 shall divide the State into eight Senate Districts, to be numbered from one to eight Senate districts inclusive, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. No county shall be divided except it shall contain a greater population than is necessary for one Senate District. There shall be 32 Senators; four to be elected in each Senate district. The term of office shall be four years, except that the Senators chosen at the first election in the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh Districts, shall hold their office for two years only. The first election shall take place at the general election in 1868, and no elector shall either at the first, or at any subsequent election, vote for more than three candidates. Events, said he, would support this amendment. There had been a great amount of discussion on this subject already, and he hoped the vote would now be taken.

Mr. GREELEY did not approve the amendment. Under this plan the Democrats of New-York would elect every one of the Senators there. The majority was so large that even with this minority plan the majority could so divide as to beat the minority on every candidate. In St. Lawrence, and Chautauqua, and Cataraugus the Republicans could do the same thing, and therefore it did not protect minorities or give minorities a representation. He thought the plan he had proposed was much better and would secure the result desired.

Mr. FIELD was opposed to Mr. PARKER's amendment.

Mr. DUGANNE opposed the whole system providing for the representation of minorities.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. GREELEY moved that the Committee be instructed to make their report to the Convention at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Postponement of the Legislative Session by Gen. Sickles.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. SICKLES has ordered the Post Commander here to notify Gov. WORTH that the adjourned August session of the Legislature of North Carolina is postponed until further orders.

Suspension of Trials by Jury.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Orders have been received from Gen. SICKLES to suspend all jury trials, on account of non-compliance with General Orders No. 32, ordering a revisal of the jury lists. All jury trials upon receipt of this order were suspended.

Affairs in Massachusetts—Attack on a Constable at Chicopee—Drowning Casualties.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A riot, and an attack on Deputy-Constable BLISS, occurred at Chicopee on Monday night, which resulted in the recovery of several barrels of liquor, which the officer had seized. Constable BLISS was pursued through the streets by a mob, and narrowly escaped with his life.

MARION M. COMBS, 14 years old, and CARRIE M. MORSE, 13 years, were drowned on Monday while bathing in Ware River, near Gilbertville, Mass.

Work is to be immediately and considerably reduced at the United States Armory in this city. Two hundred and fifty workmen have been discharged in the past two days.

Seizure of Counterfeit Money in Harrisburgh, Penn.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

GEORGE GARMAN, a professional trader, insurance agent, &c., and at one time a constable in this city, was bound over to-day for having in his possession $700 in counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

Railroad Accident Near Ogdensburgh.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, while the trackmen of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad were laying the track on the bridge south of Adams Station, the working train backed out from the gravel pit north of Adams and the engine and caboose ran off the track, the engine going partly through and sticking in the bridge, and the caboose ran off the bridge into the water some fifteen feet below. The water was but five feet deep. There were ten men belonging to the train in the caboose at the time it ran off; one man had his lower jaw broken and another his arm. The others were more or less injured, but neither the engineer nor fireman was hurt. The wreck will be cleared away in about a day; meanwhile passengers and baggage are transferred to other trains.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary McCulloch's Statement—Total Debt $2,686,685,896—Amount in Treasury $175,379,470.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1867:

Debt bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,932,141 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,746,400 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,168,796,800 00
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,678,906,691 00
Debt bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$15,402,000 00
Three-year compound interest notes	108,329,430 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes	451,233,425 00
Total	$574,964,855 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	$15,636,815 87
Debt bearing no Interest.	
United States notes	$369,164,844 00
Fractional currency	28,554,729 72
Gold certificates of deposit	19,457,960 00
Total	$417,177,533 72
Total debt	$2,686,685,896 39
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$102,905,174 00
Currency	72,474,296 38
Total	$175,379,470 38
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,511,306,426 01

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of August, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing the above statement with the one made on the 1st of June last, it is shown that the amount of less cash in the Treasury has been reduced $4,309,510 98.

The debt bearing coin interest since that period has been increased, the present statement showing an increase over that of June to the amount of $76,262,750, while the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $80,726,910.

The matured debt not presented for payment has increased $5,923,795 55.

The debt bearing no interest has decreased $1,814,258 74.

The amount in the Treasury in coin since June 1st has increased $4,146,746 39, and the amount in currency less than that exhibited in the last statement is $191,868 60.

Bowdoin College Commencement.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Commencement exercises at Bowdoin College were continued this afternoon by the delivery of an oration before the Literary Societies by Rev. Dr. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. His subject was—"Our Nation and its Contests Respecting the General Progress of Mankind."

The Drowning Casualty in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 6.

The man drowned here last night was named JOSHUA CULYER, not Bowers, and belonged to Huntington, Ind. CULYER was drafted in Indiana in 1863. After five weeks' service in the field he deserted, and assumed the name of Bowers. Hence the difficulty of identifying him.

The Havana Cable.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *Raleigh*, from New-York, reports on Aug. 3, off Key West at 8 A. M., she spoke a pilot boat who reported that the steamer having the Havana cable on board had arrived, and everything was in readiness. She would proceed to lay the cable that day.

Suicide of a Southern Planter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, a wealthy planter of the Beaufort District, who was recently placed in the insane asylum at Columbia, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. His insanity arose from depression caused by the present state of the country.

Injury to Steamer William Kennedy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *William Kennedy* has arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Boston. She met a heavy gale off Nantucket Shoals and was delayed for twenty-four hours. The steamer lost part of her deckload, and is somewhat damaged.

Man Drowned at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A man named J. D. BOWERS, aged about 45 years, a carpenter, who has a family residing in Louisville, Ohio, fell into a creek last night and was drowned.

MR. BEECHER'S "NORWOOD."—Mr. BEECHER has stopped preaching for the Summer, and gone to Peekskill, to sit under his old apple-three, and finish "Norwood." * * * * * The true way to enjoy "Norwood" is to read it aloud in the home-circle; or, what is still better, to listen while some other person reads it. No sentence should be skipped—no thought overlooked. Thus studied, the story is likely to be read several times over by all thoughtful people who enjoy reading it once. Never in his life has Mr. BEECHER written anything so carefully and lovingly as these tranquil chapters, which, like still waters, run deep. The thoughts, the experiences, the gathered knowledge of a lifetime are outpoured into this noble narrative. * * * * * The truth is that Mr. BEECHER conceived, and is successfully accomplishing, the happy design of crowding into a single volume—neither theological nor philosophical, neither didactic nor pretentious—the ripened thoughts of a thirty years' ministry; thoughts on subjects social, esthetic, moral and religious. In fact it is not the *Independent*, nor the *Examiner*, nor the *Methodist*, nor the Boston *Traveller*, but the New-York *Ledger*, that is now printing Mr. BEECHER's sermons. Our energetic, Old School Presbyterian neighbor, Mr. ROBERT BONNER, has latterly become a kind of lay Bishop, who has been laying his hands of ordination on college Presidents and eminent clergymen for the purpose of inducting them into a ministry to the multitude. * * * * * "Norwood" is a granary of golden sentences, a fountain of moral inspiration, a manual of invaluable hints for human conduct; a work which could have been written by no other American writer, for the reason that we have no other man among us of equal knowledge of the human mind and heart.—*Independent.*

SUMMER RESORTS.—How few there are, even in the metropolis of America, who know a tithe of the comforts and attractions of Long Island. Why, it is a series of clustering houses all the way from Rockaway to Patchogue, and the latter place contains about a thousand inhabitants, including the greatest number of pretty ladies, in proportion to the aggregate, of any town in America. And then there is Austin Roe's Hotel, in the centre square of the village, one of the best houses out of New-York, with its trout ponds in every direction, all owned by Mr. ROE; his farm of over a thousand acres of game, all preserved for his guests; sailing craft in the bay for trolling; fine drives and good country living. There is no place, within five hours of New-York, which combines so many attractions as does Patchogue.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & Co.

GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,

No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,

Why do the abortive imitations of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS remind you of a penny dropped on the sidewalk? Because the (s)cent so quickly disappears.

Why is Phalon, the proprietor of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, like a successful fisherman? Because the *net* results of his enterprise are satisfactory.

Mrs. Partington Insulted.—The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tiptop House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New-Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half price.

A lady of undoubted chemical skill has succeeded, by daily research, and a thorough analysis of the products of the vegetable kingdom, in recently perfecting CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hairdressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, No. 399 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try DR. J. W. DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Price $1.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—DOLAN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., by Rev. H. de Luynes, S. J., JOHN P. FLEMING to LIZZIE M., daughter of William Dolan, Esq., of New-York.

RODDA—VAN DEWATER.—At Rood Hall, Middlesex County, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, at the residence of J. Smock, Esq., by Rev. F. S. Wolfe, RICHARD H. RODDA, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH M. VAN DEWATER.

MCEWEN—VAN DEWATER.—At the same place and time, EDWARD H. MCEWEN, of New-York City, to Miss GRACE E. VAN DEWATER, daughter of the late Daniel Van Dewater.

DIED.

BOARD.—On Monday, Aug. 5, DAVID BOARD, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons, John M. and T. Dewitt, and of his son-in-law, John C. Walker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 408 West 43d-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Yonkers.

CUTTS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, KATY A., only child of Elijah J. and J. Maria Cutts, aged 4 months and 23 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 11 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

EVANS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, of cholera, RICHARD WASHINGTON EVANS, son of the late Dr. Augustus C. Evans, of Goldsboro, N. C.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment this day, (Wednesday,) the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 Vandam-st. His friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M., or at Greenwood Cemetery, where religious services will be held at 2:30 P. M.

FOLEY.—On Monday, Aug. 5, at his residence, No. 722 Washington-st., PATRICK FOLEY, aged 57 years and 21 days, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GILCHREST.—On Monday, Aug. 5, JAMES F. GILCHREST, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, of his brother John, and brother-in-law, Jas. A. Monaghan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Marion-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, of dysentery, LUMAN ELMER HUNT, only child of the late Luman S. Hunt and Amelia J., his wife.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, Dr. Wm. Elmer, No. 56 West 25th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

HARDING.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, RICHARD H. HARDING, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 5th-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

KINGSLAND.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 4, ELIZA G., wife of William Kingsland, in the 51d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 34 Commerce-st.

LEVERICH.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug, 6, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Jr., only son of Charles D. Leverich.

Notice of the funeral in the afternoon papers.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, Aug. 5, of disease of the heart, JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Esq., in his 75th year.

His friends and those of his son, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services without further invitation, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock. The remains will be carried to Philadelphia for interment in the family vault.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, MARY WARREN, infant daughter of James E. and Charlotte E. Martin, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, No. 12 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

NEWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, of apoplexy, Mrs. EDNAH SHAW, wife of Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Presbyterian Church in Allen, near Grand-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

POMEROY.—At Lockport, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 1, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. HELEN L., wife of the late George V. Pomeroy, Jr., of New-York.

STRAUS.—At Kirchheim, near Mentz, Germany, on Wednesday, April 17, 1867, Miss BERTHA STRAUS, aged 16 years.

STERLING.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, METCALFE S., son of John E. and Clarissa Sterling, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Thomas H. Metcalfe, Richmond-terrace, Stapleton, S. I.

SCHAFFER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his mother, JOHN B. SCHAFFER, aged 43 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, Christian Wm. and Wm. H. Schaffer, the members of Eureka Lodge, of F. & A. M., also the members of Americus Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 30 2d-st., on Thursday at 1 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

VAN HORN.—At Bergen Point, on Monday, Aug. 5, Mr. CORNELIUS VAN HORN, in the 93d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen Point, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WESTERVELT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 5, ANNA, wife of Peter C. Westervelt, aged 42 years and 20 days.

The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

WITTE.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Monday evening, Aug. 5, GRACE HINCKLEY, infant daughter of M. C. G. and M. E. Witte, aged 11 months and 18 days.

OFFICIAL—[No. 169.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be John O'Dewy, was found at Pier No. 20 North River, aged about thirty-three years, stout built, brown hair, full face, moustache and goatee, breast and right arm marked with India ink. Dressed as follows: No hat, black sack coat, dark vest, dark pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: $1 25, one key, necktie and lead pencils. Body sent to the Morgue. Been in the water about one week.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,

(Between 21st and 22d sts.,)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING GAZETTE,
A LIVELY, CHATTY, ENTERTAINING
EVENING NEWSPAPER,
FOR
THE PROFESSIONAL MAN,
THE BUSINESS MAN,
THE LADIES,
THE HOME CIRCLE.

In the first issue of THE GAZETTE we announced our design to create a paper which should defend when necessary, and always support Christian purity and integrity, promising, furthermore, to leave with those having a taste for it all trifling or burlesqueing of crime, and to exclude from THE GAZETTE all matters of an indelicate or immoral tendency. This course, it is believed, has been, as it will continue to be, faithfully pursued. In brief, the publishers of THE GAZETTE are determined that

NEW-YORK

shall furnish at least one daily newspaper which shall always be a welcome visitor to the home circle. THE GAZETTE will continue, as heretofore, to make note of matters pertaining to

LITERATURE, ART, SOCIETY, FASHION, &c., &c.,

as also all matters which give interest to or affect the social life or well-being of the intelligent, the thoughtful and the earnest, making THE EVENING GAZETTE emphatically

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

"OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US."

From the New-York Tribune, July 26.

The EVENING GAZETTE, which has been from the beginning one of the liveliest and best of the dailies, and especially successful in giving the news that everybody reads, has taken new measures to add to its prosperity and popularity. Mr. Charles H. Sweetser has associated in the management, as half-owner, Mr. S. J. Ahern, well known in metropolitan journalism. Mr. Sweetser has done so well with his paper, and Mr. Ahern so well with the *Albion* and the *Times*, that under their joint management the GAZETTE should double its brilliant success.

From the Brooklyn Press, July 26.

Mr. Ahern is a gentleman of rare business qualifications, and with Mr. Sweetser will push the GAZETTE as a paper of its rare and racy mettle deserves to be pushed. It is a positive treat to read it.

From the New-York World, July 27.

This accession will relieve Mr. Swetser of the business details, and allow him to devote his whole time to making the GAZETTE a livelier and a chattier paper, if possible, even than it has been heretofore.

From the Newark Journal, July 27.

This new arrangement will give more life to one of the liveliest of the metropolitan dailies.

From the Concord Monitor, July 27.

The paper deserves great success, and we hope will win it; for it is one of the most readable sheets that comes to our table—spicy and crispy, and alive all over. It fills a very important place in New-York Journalism, and ought to be welcomed to thousands of tea-tables.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The EVENING GAZETTE has long been a journalistic success. It is the trimmest and spiciest of all the New-York dailies.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

The GAZETTE fills a gap in metropolitan journalism that has long needed filling, and is very popular in consequence. It is never dull, never heavy, never prosy. It is, on the whole, much the most readable of all the evening papers.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

The New-York EVENING GAZETTE continues one of the spiciest, sharpest, pointedest, charmingest, graphicest, biographical and paragraphical tea-table talkers in America.

From the Newark Courier, July 25.

The brightest, freshest and best daily published in or out of New-York. Long live the EVENING GAZETTE.

Published at No. 1 Vesey-st., (under the Astor House.)

SINGLE COPIES, THREE CENTS.

Seventy cents per month, by mail or carrier.

Eight dollars a year.

For sale everywhere, and on file in the hotels of all watering-places and at all places of Summer resort throughout the country.

C. H. SWEETSER, S. J. AHERN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

THREE MEDICINES IN ONE.

The old practice in Bowel Complaints was to give—first, a cathartic, then an alterative, and then a tonic. In RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS these three medicinal principles are combined. They purge without prostration; change the condition of the system without violence, and tone the stomach, bowels and liver. These three processes go on simultaneously under their operation.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PERFUMERY-STORE FOR SALE. —A bargain; store on lease. Address H. FRICKE, No. 930 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a "first-class" magazine, in its forty-sixth volume. Explains Physiognomy, or "Signs of Character;" Ethnology, or Natural History of Man; Phrenology and the Temperaments; Physiology, the Laws of Life; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Amply illustrated. Monthly, $3 a year; sample numbers 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York. Sent half a year, July to January, for $1 50.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
AND THE REGION AROUND.
Their Scenery, Legends and History, with Directions to places of Interest and Resort in and around the Mountains.
By Rev. CHARLES ROCKWELL.
Dutch Dominie of the Catskills, "Kiskatom" of the New-York Observer, and Author of "Sketches of Foreign Travel and Life at Sea."
Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo. Extra cloth. $2.
AGENTS WANTED.
TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO., Publishers,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1867, at No. 435 6th-av., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

Article 19 of the Constitution, under which the Committee was organized, reads as follows: "If any member shall absent himself from three successive stated meetings, his place shall be declared vacant."

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. JACKSON PLUMB, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL, }

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 6, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110⅝	110⅞	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	109⅝	110⅛	July 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	113⅜	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅞	110	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅜	Dec. C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65	108⅛	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅝	117
5-20 " new, 67	108⅛	108⅜	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Reg.	99	99⅜	Sept. C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛
Gold	140	140⅛	Bounty Loan	106	106½

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

AUGUST 6, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 35 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

MARINE AND FIRE.

ATLANTIC.
COMMERCIAL.
GREAT WESTERN.
CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN.

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.—ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds on which the State of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage Bonds of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

IRVING
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867	308,179
LIABILITIES	3,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.

2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.

3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.

5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly of Dey and West sts.

5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 13th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Andrew Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 6, 1867.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JAMES WALMSLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of James Walmsley, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said District, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

R. MURRAY, Marshal,—Messenger.

Dated AUG. 7, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORDINATION.—BY ARRANGEMENT OF THE Presbytery of New-York, THOMAS S. CROWTHER will be ordained to the office of the Ministry in Westminster Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 8 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 7th inst. Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., will preach the sermon; Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D., will preside, and Rev. J. K. CAMPBELL, D. D., will address the candidate. The congregation and friends are invited to attend.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a cheap stable on 20th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A BRICK DWELLING-house, beautifully located; would accommodate a boarding school of 30 scholars. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes, from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE,

General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,

and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swift, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock, a double two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, in one of the most pleasant locations, and within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey and Central Railroad Depots, and forty minutes' ride to New-York. Apply to J. L. D. LYON, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46½ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.

C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

---

175 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—A SHORT distance from Hunter's Point, Long Island; 130 acres improved, fine house, two large barns, stable for 50 cows, a blacksmith's shop and windmill; everything in good order; will be sold cheap or exchanged; terms to suit. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$7,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—$750 rent; new French roof house, modern improvements; fine neighborhood; fifteen minutes from ferries. A. McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT RUTHERFORD PARK.—Two new houses with large lots and charming view; 40 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE,

Extending through to Murray st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 13 ESSEX-ST., Jersey City, N. J., possession in September next; house is three stories, attic and basement; large and commodious, 25x45, and including two lots of ground, the rear overlooking the bay, &c. Rent $850. Apply to FRANK L. JANEWAY, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE house, containing eight rooms, with fine vegetable garden, stable, &c., within one hour's ride from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of GEO. F. DODD, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PLEASANT FRONT basement office to let, furnished, at a moderate rent, and in a first-rate locality for business. Apply to Mrs. OUTWATER, No. 53 East Broadway, New-York.

NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily has three or four furnished rooms to let, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK City, for a family of six persons (rent moderate) from October next: if not in New-York, must be within one hour from City Hall. Address, with particulars, D. W. J., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED COUNtry house from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 or later, on New-York Island or Westchester County; rent moderate. Apply to or address JANITOR, No. 4 Broad-st.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, without board, by a single man. Terms moderate. Address F. R. RICHARD, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURnished rooms can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., on second and third floors; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife desire pleasantly-furnished rooms, with board, in a quiet and refined family. Address C. D. E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LARGE-SIZED ROOM WITH BREAKFAST wanted, by a young gentleman, in a respectable private family, or where there are few boarders; location must be central and first-class. Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A COMmodious room, with board, where German is spoken. Address FERRIS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE LAKE, six miles back of Newburgh, at a farm house situated by the lake; good boats, fishing, pleasant lawn and healthy locality; only a few boarders taken. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y., or refer to HENRY, MOORE & GENUNG, No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT MADISON, CONN., directly on the Sound and Shore Railroad, three or four persons can have pleasant accommodations; plenty of boats, fishing and bathing; $10 per week. Address HILL, P. O. Box, No. 5,169, or call at No. 40 Dey-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN find board and a pleasant home among the hills of Connecticut, at a farm-house about 3½ hours from New-York, near a depot on the Housatonic Railroad. Inquire of F. KNAPP, No. 86 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for two ladies. Address P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from City, with plenty of shade, lawn, stabling, &c., would let a suite of rooms, or part of a cottage, with board; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or apply to Mr. EATON, No. 353 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail from New-York, on the East River; location on the river front and very desirable. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the title of WM. H. TRAFTON & CO., is this day dissolved. WM. H. TRAFTON.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The business will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned. WM. H. TRAFTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
FOR SALE.

The furniture, fixtures and good will of a long-established and well-known business College for sale. Apply to C. C. MARSH, No. 516 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER, A JUNIOR PARTNER in a cloak, shawl and trimming store in Albany would like to arrange with a party having $8,000 to $10,000, to buy the interest of the junior partner, who is going into the manufacturing business. For particulars address P. N. HAMMOND, No. 552 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH—CODE OF SANITARY ORDINANCES, 1867, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1867, it was

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections one, three, four, five, seven, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-three, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-five, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, and one hundred and sixty-five, be respectively amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term "District," and "said District," and "this District," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York;" that the word "Board," "this Board," and "said Board," shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Board of Health;" that the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "Board," and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, managers, contractors, parties in interest, persons, officers, boards and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; that every order, ordinance, or regulation declared applicable to the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, so far as the subject matter thereof is applicable (save as to interments,) and so far as this Board has authority to make the same, be held to include and apply to the built-up portions of every city and village within said District; that every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to include the same sense wherever used; that the word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations," (which latter will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth;) that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules and regulations; and that every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; that the word "light," or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and that all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

SEC. 3. That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

SEC. 4. That no poisonous medicine, decoction or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 5. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of this District.

SEC. 7. That the Inspectors of this Board, and its proper officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police do execute and cause to be executed all the orders of this Board, unless the contrary shall be specially ordered, including these orders and the other several orders already and those hereafter to be made; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct said inspection, examination or execution.

SEC. 15. That every clerk, officer and person within said District, required by the one hundred and fifty-second (152) chapter of the Laws of 1847, or by the three hundred and eightieth (380) chapter of the Laws of 1864, to make or preserve any entry, registry, record, or certificate, as to births, deaths or marriages, shall send, or cause to be sent, to this Board within five days after the knowledge of said birth, death or marriage, a full and true statement in writing, containing all the particulars in respect thereto (so far as reasonably ascertainable,) which, in any other section hereof, are required to be stated by any person relative to any birth, death or marriage.

SEC. 16. That every person therein referred to shall perform the acts required in the following provisions of the section 13 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, to wit:

"It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, and of the person occupying or living in any house or premises in or in which any person may die, and of the parents of any child born in said District, (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of such child born,) and of every person present at such birth, within five days after such birth or death, to report to said Board in writing, so far as known, the date, ward and street number of said birth, and the sex and color of such child born, and the names of the parents, and the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the ward and street, and place of such person's death and last residence."

SEC. 17. At least two hours before the holding of any inquest, within the Counties of New-York or Kings, upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Sanitary Superintendent a written notice containing the following facts, so far as known or reported to any such Coroner.

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.

2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.

3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.

4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.

5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street, the street number, and the hour.

6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

And all such returns, reports and notices in and for the County of Kings, shall be made or given to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding, or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do from the Sanitary Superintendent, or in Brooklyn the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here fill in name or description of deceased,) on the (here fill in the year, month and day,) at (here mention street, number and city.)

1. What was the age, sex, and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?

2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein, did such deceased person die?

3. If such person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?

4. If such person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and organs, and of what did it consist?

5. If such person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?

6. Who was last in care or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?

7. What was the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person who within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified, or attended and was examined at such inquest?

8. The times, places and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and when and where the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?

9. Was any *post-mortem* examination made, and if so, when, where, and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said District to make return to this Board of all inquisitions by them taken, except when, by law, such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere, such Coroner shall make return to this Board of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof (if there is reason for such person to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known,) to immediately communicate to this Board the fact of such discovery of such body, the place where and time when the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified, or the cause of death ascertained.

SEC. 19. That the word "physician" shall include dentists, and every other person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, or who has the charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured, or diseased; that the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include all persons sick, affected, or attacked by or of a disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature (more especially, however, referring to the cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, spotted and scarlet fevers,) but also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this Board dangerous to the public health; and every physician in said District shall, at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered with this Board, and in a manner according to its regulations.

SEC. 20. That every physician shall report to this Board in writing every person (and the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known) which such physician has prescribed for, or attended for the first time, having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in any one week concerning the same person; but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

SEC. 21. That every keeper of any boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn-keeper and hotel-keeper, shall, within twenty-four hours, report in writing to this Board the same particulars in the last section required of any physician concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioners, managers, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in said District, shall twice in each week report in writing (or cause such report by some proper and competent person to be made twice in each week) to this Board, and state therein the name, if known, and condition and disease of any and every person being thereat, and sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have reason to regard such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

SEC. 25. That no person shall, within the built-up portions of any city or village, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, except that, outside of the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, such removal from any building may be made pursuant to the written consent of a physician in regular practice, or of an Inspector of this Board. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or endanger the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 28. That no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having power and authority to prevent) shall permit any such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person, to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 30. That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, his assistants and deputies, shall at all times keep this Board informed, by weekly written reports, of the number of vessels in Quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted; and he and they shall also receive into the floating hospital all cases of yellow fever found in this District; he or they shall not send or allow to return to the vicinity of any city, village or town in this District, without the permit of this Board, any person, vessel or article which this Board has ordered to Quarantine.

SEC. 34. That every master, owner, charterer, part owner, and consignee of any vessel that shall bring any cotton into this district between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, shall at once report to this Board, or cause to be made in writing a report of the fact of any such cotton being in a dangerous, infected, or unsound condition, or having been exposed to any infection.

SEC. 35. That no master, charterer, owner, part owner, or consignee of any vessel, or any other person, shall bring to any dock, pier, wharf, or building within one thousand feet thereof, in said district, or unload at any dock, building, or pier therein, or have on storage in the built-up portion of any city or village of said district, any skins, hides, rags, or similar articles or materials, having been brought from any foreign country or any infected place, or from any point south of Norfolk, Virginia, without or otherwise than according to a written permit so to do from this Board; and no person shall sell, exchange, or in any way make exposure of any straw, bedding, or other articles that have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any contagious disease, or have been or are liable to communicate such disease, or have lately been on any emigrant vessel, till after the same have been adequately cleansed or disinfected.

SEC. 36. That every master and chief officer of any vessel, and every physician of, or who practiced on, any vessel which shall arrive in this district from any other port, shall at once report to this Board any facts connected with any person or thing on said vessel, or that came thereon, which he has reason to think may endanger the public health of this district; and he shall report the facts as to any person being or having been sick thereon of a contagious disease, and as to there being, or having been during the voyage or since her arrival, any infected person or articles thereon.

SEC. 38. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand and place, (not being part of a public market,) at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale, of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 39. That no person shall become, or continue, or engage as, or in the business of, a butcher, at or in any public or private market or stand in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, in said district, without a permit therefor from this Board.

SEC. 43. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. That on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from this Board.

SEC. 45. That no cattle, hogs or sheep shall be driven (where allowed at all) in the generally built-up portions of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight of the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep, be driven together; and they shall be driven in streets and avenues (leading toward their destination) where they will least endanger the lives of human beings, as the Board may designate.

SEC. 46. That no cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

SEC. 47. That every butcher and milk dealer and their agents shall allow the parties authorized by this Board to freely and fully inspect their cattle and meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

SEC. 49. That no meat or dead animal, above the size of a rabbit, shall be taken to any public or private market for food until the same shall have fully cooled (and all blood shall have ceased dripping therefrom) after its killing, nor until the entrails, head, (unless the same be skinned,) hide, horns and feet shall have been removed. Nor shall gut fat, or any unwholesome or offensive matter or thing, be brought to or near any such market.

SEC. 50. That no decayed or unwholesome vegetables shall knowingly be brought into said district to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 51. That no person shall, without consent of this Board, bring into said district, for use as a drink for human beings, or offer or have for sale in said district, as such drink, any poisonous or deleterious liquid.

SEC. 52. That no meat, fish, vegetables, or milk, or unwholesome liquid, shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof under a false name or quality, or as being as what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 56. That no cattle shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof within any city of said district, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place; nor shall any blood, or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat, or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall, or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley or place.

SEC. 57. That no building occupied as a slaughter-house, or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall, without a special permit from this Board, be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place: that every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated; that no blood shall be allowed to remain therein over night; that adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with a public sewer, and the floor of such building on which the slaughtering is done, and the yard, shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood, and so as to carry all liquid into the sewers.

SEC. 59. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this Board, in a condition which is in his opinion unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in these ordinances condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find; and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action, and give no order relative to the same, till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent or his assistant; and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold, for human food, till the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or of this Board to their being so offered, used or sold. And if both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be removed; and thereupon, or it said Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or this Board shall have approved the judgment of said Inspector, it shall be the duty of the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street or public place, and not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. And in default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience to such order, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same (as this Board may provide) may be caused to be removed by any Inspector, police officer, or officer of this Board, to some suitable place, at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereof.

SEC. 60. That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughter-house, nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except pursuant to a permit from this Board, nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughter-house or yard, or any cattle therein hereafter, without a permit from this Board.

SEC. 62. That no butcher or dealer shall keep in any market, any refrigerator or ice-box, unless the same shall be lined with lead or some proper metallic substance, so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc, or copper leading therefrom to the nearest gutter or proper waste pipe.

SEC. 63. That no person engaged in the selling or keeping for sale of any fish, meat, birds, fowl, or vegetables, shall without a permit from this Board, occupy or encroach upon any portion of any street or sidewalk, or public place in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn.

That no person shall, in the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or adjacent thereto, sell or have for sale any fish in or from any vehicle or in any street or public place, from which all parts which are not usually cooked for food have not been removed.

SEC. 65. That no part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy, or cesspool, nor any manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish, or dirt, shall be by any person flung or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, except as herein elsewhere specified; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into the North or East Rivers, save through the proper underground connection.

SEC. 67. That no person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick, or other material or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than one hundred square feet of surface of any street or place (and the same shall be compact and at one side,) nor allow the same to remain more than twelve hours, without a permit from this Board, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.

SEC. 68. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, within forty days after the publication hereof, to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep or cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub, and several thereof, if needful, for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances of whatever kind that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant; and every such box, barrel and tub designed to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal; and all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building and place of business, or from that part for which said receptacles were provided, (and none other, without the proper consent,) shall be placed therein, and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 70. That all occupants, so preferring, may deliver their ashes, garbage, and rubbish directly to the proper carts, to be taken away at any hour of the day when said carts may be present; and said carts may take such articles from receptacles delivered at any such hour; *provided*, that such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive; and in the latter case, the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from sunrise of any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day.

SEC. 71. That no lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers, or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be seived or agitated or exposed, nor shall any mat, carpet, or cloth, be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment, or material or substance be scoured, cleaned, or hung, nor any business be conducted over or in any street or public place, or where it, or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place, or into any occupied premises. That neither any usual nor any reasonable precaution shall be omitted by any person to prevent fragments or other substances from falling, to the peril of life, or dust and light material flying into any street, place or building, from any building or erection, while the same is being altered, repaired, or demolished, or otherwise.

SEC. 73. That no owner, part owner, tenant or occupant of any building or erection shall allow any part thereof, or any substance therein, or anything thereto attached, and which any such person can control or remove, to continue or remain in a position or condition that shall imperil the life or safety of any person thereat or therein, or who is or may properly be in any street or place.

SEC. 75. That no person being owner, lessee or tenant of any house or building shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of his building or ground, upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass upon any street it must reach the same by a passage to be kept at all times adequate and in repair by such person, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; and no such water or other liquid, or ice therefrom, shall be allowed to gather or remain on the upper surface of such curb, flagstone or passage; nor shall such person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid, or the ice therefrom, upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed, or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer.

SEC. 76. That no butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon the ground or premises of any other person in the built-up portions of said District.

SEC. 77. That every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the streets along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.

SEC. 78. That no person shall throw, or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water-pipe, or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done, (having power and right to prevent the same;) nor shall any person do or permit to be done, (having right or power to prevent the same,) any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink in any part of said District; nor shall any person bathe (nor except in the discharge of a public duty, put) any part of his person into such water: nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

SEC. 80. That it shall be the duty of every person using, making, or having any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer (or with either the North or East Rivers) and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owner and tenant of all grounds, buildings, and erections, and of the parties interested in such place of business or the business thereat, and in like manner the duty of all Boards, officers, and persons (to the extent of the right and authority of each), to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, and connection shall at all times be adequate for its purpose, and shall convey and allow freely and entirely to pass whatever enters or should enter the same.

SEC. 85. That no vault, privy, sink, cistern, or cesspool shall hereafter be made or rebuilt in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except in accordance with the regulations, and pursuant to a permission first obtained from this Board; nor shall any erection or cover be made or put upon or over the same, until the same has been inspected by some person authorized by this Board and been found to correspond to such permit and regulations; and no privy shall be built within two feet of the line of any lot.

SEC. 87. That no person shall draw off, or allow to run off into any ground, street, or place of any city, the contents (or any part thereof) of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building to which any vault, sink, privy or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, permit the contents, or any part thereof, to flow therefrom, or to rise within two feet of any part of the top, or permit said contents to become offensive; nor shall any privy or other erection in this section mentioned, be filled with or covered with dirt till its filthy contents shall be emptied.

SEC. 89. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage or other substance, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 90. That every tub or other receptacle in any necessary house, sink or privy (or placed, or allowed to stand therein, by any owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, or premises, and) used to contain any liquid or partially liquid substance, shall be sufficiently strong, perfectly tight, and adequately provided with a strong cover and with hoops and handles; shall not be allowed to be filled to within four inches of any part of the top, and shall not be allowed (or its contents) to be offensive. And the provisions of these ordinances relative to emptying cesspools, and to throwing any substance therein, shall apply to said tubs and receptacles as if here repeated and applied thereto.

And no person shall throw, drop, or allow to fall into the North or East River, or into any street or place, any substance being, or having been part of, the contents of any such vault, cesspool, privy, sink, tub, or receptacle, or any offal.

SEC. 91. That neither the contents of any such tub, or of any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink, or water-closet, cistern, nor anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises, or place, shall be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to life and health.

SEC. 92. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage or rubbish, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool or sink, or having upon it or in anything on such cart any manure, or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having a right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use, all such carts, vehicles, and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offence shall be given to any of the people of said district.

SEC. 96. That all putrid or offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults and cesspools, and all noxious substances in the built-up portion of any city, shall, before its removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same may be, or (in default of the same being so done) by the person or contractor who removes or is about to remove the same; and for all such matter so disinfected and rendered inoffensive, the person (not being such tenant, owner, or occupant) who shall so disinfect and remove the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive a compensation, to be fixed by the Board of Health, not exceeding twelve cents per cubic foot for making such disinfection and removal, to be paid by any tenant, owner, or occupant.

SEC. 98. That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish, or dirt from any building or premises, shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to or should approach for the removal of any substance aforesaid.

SEC. 99. That every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in which any horse, cattle, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, within the built-up portion of any city, shall cause said liquid and manure to be at once removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables, and apartments, and the drainage, yard, and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Every such stall, stable, or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept, shall have an underground and properly covered manure vault of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity.

SEC. 100. That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt, or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any open space inclosed within any portions thereof, or upon the piers, docks, or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, except according to a permit obtained from this Board, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk.

SEC. 101. That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in any City, and no person shall, within the built-up portions of any City, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof, keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Board.

SEC. 103. That no cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of, or who should have charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. And no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a written permit from this Board.

SEC. 107. That no person shall leave in or throw into any place or street or public water, nor offensively expose or bury the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

SEC. 108. That any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or inspector of this Board (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased, past recovery for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person to have charge thereof for such owner; or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or inspector within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or inspector, or as he may direct, and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or proper person, be treated as any other dead animal found on a street or place.

SEC. 112. No person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be, and should be, set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier, or bulkhead set apart for the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animals, night soil, or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

SEC. 113. That it shall be the duty of every contractor and person (their agents and employes) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street sweepings, night soil, or other filthy, offensive or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading of any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive, and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible.

SEC. 118. That the owners, lessees, tenants and managers of every blacksmith or other shop, forge, coal-yard, foundry, manufactory and premises where any business is done, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate at any of the above-mentioned premises, or in the appurtenances thereof, nor the same become filthy or offensive. Nor shall any smoke, cinders, dust, gas, or odor be allowed to escape from any such building, place or premises to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereupon engaged.

SEC. 120. That no person shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, started, or established in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, nor elsewhere in said district in or near any city or village, without a permit of this Board. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive, or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, or fat, in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals, or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage therein, in any such business or occupation; and every business and pursuit of the kind in this section named, whether carried on in the built-up portions of a city or elsewhere, shall be promptly discontinued, unless the continuance thereof shall be allowed by a permit of this Board.

SEC. 125. That every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any building or lot (whether vacant or occupied,) within or near the built-up porions of any city or village, shall keep and cause to be kept the sidewalk and flagging, and curbstone in front thereof, in good repair and condition; and that every such person shall keep and cause every such sidewalk to be kept free from obstructions, as well as free from any incumbrance, and free from all substances of every kind.

SEC. 126. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same,) any horse or other animal nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

SEC. 128. That a tenement-house shall be taken to mean and include every house, building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the house, home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them. A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding-house" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, which is at any time or usually used, leased or occupied, or intended so to be, by any number of persons, exceeding ten, as boarders thereat. And the word "manufactory" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, in which any sort of labor or work is done, which calls for the continual or usual presence of several person during several hours of the day or night engaged about said work or labor; and the word "saloon" shall be held to include every portion of any building in which the business of selling meals, liquors, drinks, or refreshments of any kind, shall be conducted, and includes concert saloons.

SEC. 132. That every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any boarding-house or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the lodgers and boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed, by any person aforesaid, to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 133. That no owner, lessee or keeper of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house or manufactory shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

SEC. 134. That every owner, lessee and tenant and manager of any boarding-house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every apartment thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work, to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and, if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be maintained at such temperature, and be provided with such accomodations and safeguards as not, by reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of any such manufactory or its appurtenances, to cause unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

SEC. 135. That no owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which or for any one to dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which these ordinances or any law of this State provide, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell or exhalation prejudicial to health. But this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

SEC. 138. That no person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected or converted to a new purpose, by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, sewerage, or of any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant or occupant of any such or of any other building or structure, within the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same, cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 140. That no new burying-ground, cemetery, tomb or vault for dead bodies shall be established, nor shall the remains of any dead human body be placed in any existing burying-ground, vault, tomb, or cemetery, in either of said cities, nor any of said receptacles be opened, exposed, or disturbed, except according to the terms of a permit therefor given by this Board; and every body buried in any such place shall be buried to a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, and four feet below any closely adjacent street.

SEC. 141. That every sexton and other person having charge of any burying-ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, before twelve o'clock of Monday of each week, make return to this Board of the bodies and persons buried since their last return, and in such form, and specifying such particulars, as the special regulations of this Board shall require.

SEC. 145. That every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or has the charge or care of any vault, tomb, burying-ground, or cemetery for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall cause his and her name and residence, and the nature of his charge and duties, to be registered with this Board.

SEC. 146. That no person or company being a manufacturer of gas, or engaged about the manufacture thereof, shall throw or deposit, or allow to run, or having the right and power to prevent the same, shall permit to be thrown or deposited into any public waters, river, or stream, or into any sewer therewith connected, or into any street or public place, any gas-tar, or any refuse matter of or from any gas-house, works, or manufactory; nor shall any such person or company allow any substance or odor to escape from such house, works or manufactory, or make any gas of such ingredients or quality that any substance shall escape therefrom or be formed in the process of burning any gas, which shall be offensive or dangerous, or prejudicial to life or health. Nor shall any such person or company fail to use the most approved or all reasonable means for preventing the escape of odors.

SEC. 148. That no person shall, except according to a permit or the regulations of this Board, set off or fire any gun or other fire-arm, or rock blast in any public street, alley, or place within the built-up portions of any city in said District, whereby any human life may be imperiled.

SEC. 149. That no person shall sell or give to any other person or permit such other person to get (having the right and ability to prevent the same) any drink, when such first-named person may have reason to think or believe that such drink may cause danger or detriment to life.

SEC. 151. That no distiller, or brewer, or other person, shall manufacture, or have or keep for sale, any liquid designed as a drink or beverage for human beings which would be, if used, needlessly dangerous or detrimental to life or death.

SEC. 152. That no person shall engage in or encourage any fight, or the dealing of any blow by any human being in said district, against any other human being; nor shall any person permit such fight, having power and authority to prevent the same.

SEC. 153. That no person shall race or run or rapidly drive any horse or other animal in a public street or place, or allow the same to so move, or throw or send up any kite, stone, or other substance, or burn or set off any fireworks, fire-crackers, or other substance whereby, or by reason of which, any human life may be put in danger or peril.

SEC. 157. That no person, being the lessee, manager, conductor, or owner of any theatre, shall cause, or permit, or allow the same, or any part or appurtenance thereof, to be so far overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty, or insufficient, in respect of strength, ingress, or egress, cleanliness, ventilation, or in any other particular, as that thereby, or by reason thereof, any needless peril shall come or happen to, or be incurred or suffered by, any person being properly at or in any such theatre.

SEC. 159. That no person shall act as or be a keeper of any public pound in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a permit from this Board.

That no keeper of any such pound shall allow the same, or any animal therein, by reason of any want of care, food, ventilation or cleanliness, or otherwise, to be or become dangerous or detrimental to human life or health.

SEC. 161. That no person shall take or call any dog into, or allow any dog to go into any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in any year, unless properly muzzled, or unless when being led by a chain or a ring; and nothing in this section shall repeal or supersede any existing regulations as to such dogs, not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 162. That no person shall hereafter erect, start, or establish in any city or village in this district, without the consent of this Board, any manufactory or place of business for boiling any varnish or oil, or for the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or for making any lampblack, turpentine, or tar, or for conducting any other business that will or does generate any unwholesome, offensive or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalation, or any business that is or would be dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

SEC. 163. That, except as herein specially or otherwise provided, or as may be hereafter provided, or as is otherwise made necessary by the laws of the State, the Board of Metropolitan Police shall, through its proper officers and men, and as near as may be according to its existing regulations, or amendments to be made thereto, on advice with this Board, and subject to the supervision of this Board, carry into effect and exercise the sanitary powers heretofore exercised by said Board of Police; and that said Board of Police shall keep this Board regularly advised of its action in that behalf, and shall conform to these and all future ordinances, and to all special regulations of this Board.

SEC. 165. That every person who omits or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of these rules, orders, sanitary regulations, or ordinances, or any of the provisions of said seventy-fourth chapter of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter six hundred and eighty-six of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter nine hundred and fifty-six of the Laws of 1867, or the execution of any order or special regulation of this Board, will be liable to the arrest, suit, penalty, fine and punishment in said law provided and declared; of all of which notice must be taken.

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fifty-eight, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and fifty, and one hundred and fifty-four, be, and they are, hereby repealed and annulled.

Resolved, That the following be adopted as additional sections of the Sanitary Code:

SEC. 166. No owner, agent, or consignee of any vessel or cargo, and no officer of any vessel (in respect of either of which vessel or cargo a permit, according to any law, ordinance or regulation, shall or should have been obtained to pass quarantine, or to come up to the water front of the City of New-York or Brooklyn,) shall unlade or land, or cause to be unladen or landed, such cargo, or any part thereof, in either of said cities, without having first received the written permit of this Board so to do; and for the City of Brooklyn such permit shall be obtained of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent at the Court-house in Brooklyn, and for the City of New-York, of the Superintendent of this Board at No. 301 Mott-street.

SEC. 167. No person owning, occupying or having charge of any stable or other premises, shall keep or allow thereon or therein any dog or other animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of those or any one therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of any human being.

SEC. 168. No animal or vegetable substance, nor street-sweepings, muck or silt, nor dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks or slips, nor waste of mills or factories, nor any materials which are offensive or tend by decay to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, dock, wharf or pier in or adjacent to the built-up portions of said District, or any ground filled up for the purpose of building thereon, unless pursuant to a special permit from this Board.

[L. S.] JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BRO'S.,
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—BENDALL & CO., corner of Canal and Hudson sts., are supplying housekeepers with carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, pianos, mirrors, &c., and allowing them to pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLAC in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-Y mantels sent on to the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on the favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PERREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND MALTA must be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........Aug. 7
TARIFA..........Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage tickets to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
3,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from 6 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The PERIT will be succeeded by the splendid steamers TRADE WIND on the 22d, and the TYBEE on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EASTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCREW STEAMSHIP OF from 1,000 to 1,400 tons, American register. Also, a good paddle or screw steamship of from 500 to 900 tons, American register. Address, giving name of vessel and where she may be seen, JOHN BIRMINGHAM, care of Fletcher, Harrison & Co., North River Iron Works, New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MACHINERY.

NOTICE TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.—Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., manufacturers of the Robinson Lock up Safety Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the Cameron patent; and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other Lock up Safety Valve than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for Owners of Cameron's Patent, No. 72 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.

MARY ADAMS IS REQUESTED TO call at No. 45 Front-st., within three days, and pay charges on goods stored by her at No. 8 Beaver-st., or they will be sold to pay said charges.
PETER J. THORNE, Nos. 45 and 47 Front-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8¼ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 12:15 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'sd'y, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9½ A. M.	Wedn'sd'y, Aug. 7, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
	Saturday, Aug. 10, 6½ P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock: 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON, OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

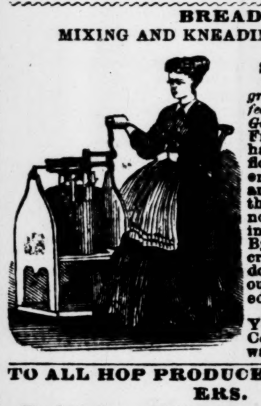
EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. | Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

ATALANTA RACES.—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1867, the steamer P. C. SCHULTZ will accompany the boats during the races, leaving Christopher-st. at 3½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD
MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE.



SOMETHING NEW.
These Machines *insure great saving of labor, Perfect Cleanliness, Certainty of Good Bread, and are Cheap.* From first to last, the hands do not touch the flour or other ingredients. The perspiration and other impurities of the hands and arms need no longer constitute an ingredient of the bread. By simply turning a crank, (which a child can do,) the dough is thoroughly mixed and kneaded in from 5 to 7 minutes.
For sale by the New-York Bread Machine Company, No. 765 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH—AND HOUSEKEEPERS can practice it by having their Oilcloths Reprinted, as good as new. Apply to JOHN S. MCKINLY, Maspeth, L. I.

GREGGS' EXCELSIOR BRICK PRESS.—The patent right for the State of Tennessee, with one of Greggs' machines for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 2.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PINE-APPLE DRESSES, FEATHER FANS, SEERSUCKER, CRAPES, AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, and hundreds of other articles, to many persons REAL CURIOSITIES, now on exhibition, and also for sale, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
up stairs, No. 858 Broadway. Many of the goods will be sold at less than cost.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, NEW styles for August and September. Also Children's Hats, at half price. Real Lace Bonnets. L. BINN'S Milinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Save this.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction.
In one large volume—30 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 220 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS TO sell chromos, steel engravings, &c., in this City and in Brooklyn; best of references required; live men can make from $4 to $10. Apply to
LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A GENERAL HARDWARE store, a young man that is active and quick at figures to act as entry clerk; also one to act as salesman. Address, with views of salary and references, HARDWARE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTESTANT girl, as cook and laundress in a small family at Orange, N. J.; the lady can be seen between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at No. 8 Pine-st., fourth floor, Room No. 25.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS salesman in the hardware trade, especially trunk and cabinet hardware. Apply at No. 2 Warren-st., second floor.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, one who understand plain cooking, to do general housework, a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 163 Pearl-st., corner of Pine, first story.

WANTED—IN A FOREIGN DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in the office. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 154 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER, must have the best of references. Inquire for I. WILSON, room No. 10 Sweeny's Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, &c.; both are strong, capable and obliging; will go in City or country; together or separate. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge; would assist in the care of growing children, and make herself generally useful; good City references given. Address Mrs. SARAH WOOD, Brooklyn Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from one month old, and is accustomed to raise an infant by hand; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has had nine years' experience of the machine, and understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; has first-class City reference; is a Protestant. Address SEAMSTRESS, for two days, Box 212 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, sisters, together or separate; City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, waitress and general work; is a good seamstress, nurse, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good plain cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; is neat and obliging; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the very best of references for honesty and capability. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts, and is willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 126 (old No. 94) West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework; has a little girl seven years old; willing to go at small wages by having the child with her. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young woman as cook; understands her business—meats, cake and desserts, and assist with the washing if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can sew if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; bread, pastry and all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of English, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids and houseworkers; City or country.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS with good City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in style; or as thorough chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL 14 YEARS of age, to do chamberwork and mind children; or would like to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 310 East 32d-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., corner 25th-st.; young girls, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or would assist in the chamberwork; is also willing to go into the country; the best of City references furnished. Call or address No. 312 7th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER who works in families by the day or week, one or two engagements out of the City, at Long Branch or Red Bank preferred; references first class. Address LONG BRANCH, Station F.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD GIRLS: one is a first-rate cook; City or country; also young girl, tidy, active, useful at everything about house; wages no object. Can be seen at the large American Employment House, 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, English, Scotch, &c., City and country. American Employment Association No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—BY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO SUCH duties, a situation to take care of small children and assist at table and chamberwork. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; good reference. Call at No. 452 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman who understands it in all its branches; is a first-class fluter; would go out by the day. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear, for JULIA EAGAN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; can flute and polish; has good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK FOR City or country; is also a good washer and ironer, and has several years' recommendation. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as invalid nurse, the other as first-class cook, with excellent City recommendations. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO HAS had over twenty years' experience at finishing and making up cotton and woolen goods. Address J. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread, biscuits and pastry; the best of City references. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress, in the City or country. Call or address WAITRESS, at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman as nurse. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as housekeeper; reference given and required. Call at No. 288 4th-av.

A GERMAN DRESSMAKER, FIRST-CLASS, wishes to go out sewing by the day in a private family. Apply at No. 202 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man with one in family; is a practical farmer, a good coachman and gardener, having 20 years experience as foreman in both countries, in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubtful testimonials Address J. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, a Swede, who understands his business in all its branches, especially the care of greenhouses, graperies and the nursery, and the laying out and improving of gentlemen's places; is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. A. N., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an industrious, sober, civil and faithful single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; four years in last place; unexceptionable City references. Address T. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE and ornamental gardener, new grounds laid out and country seats improved; thoroughly understands the management of woods and drainage; a Scotchman; first-class City references. Address J. D. C., Box No. 208, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND his wife, a situation on a farm or gentleman's place as coachman; the man understands farming, care of horses, cows, &c; is a good driver; the wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has had long experience in the treatment of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, well used to city and country driving; having first-class references, and understanding his business perfectly; will work for moderate wages; can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; has been after horses all his life; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk a cow if required; has the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom or coachman; will be found willing and obliging; will work for moderate wages; can milk, and come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., No Box 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Address D. S., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 29th-st., or Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house; has the best City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., No. 114 6th-av., or Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man with good reference as coachman; knows gardening; would go a little way in the country. Address R. R., Station D.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and wife as cook; both understand their business; can give the best of City reference. Address F. A. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Address P. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, (English,) town or country; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 194 Times Office, or at Mrs. McNicols', No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, or as a gardener, by a German; he understands his business perfectly, and has the best of references. Call at No. 96 Chrystie-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE:
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

• • UNDER • • THE • • GAS-LIGHT!

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best f the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS,
1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the
NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,
at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.

The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 800 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.

The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B 30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,200 cubic yards brick.
G 79,500 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 250 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M 23,050 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.
THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.
The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at most convenient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne,
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
THE MOST
SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
PAUL, (with songs,)..........LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
LIDDY..........Miss LOTTA
WITH
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
LITTLE NELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, AUG. 7, 1867.
MARKED AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF
CASTE,
AND MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Supported by unprecedented talent.
SATURDAY, at 1½, FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE.
FIRST CASTE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. STUART ROBSON'S third and fourth nights, and will appear as MAZEPPA, and the WANDERING MINSTREL.
The GREAT CARLO FAMILY.
Sig. MONTEVERDE, the Great Contortionist.
The Pantomime of BOREAS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Magnificent success of the operatic burlesque, THE BEAR AND MAIDEN, with its gorgeous scenery, splendid music, dancing, local hits, &c., &c.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor,
MR. E. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK
EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee every Saturday at half-past 2.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Immense Success. ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys EVERY NIGHT.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 7, at 8.
1..March.........."Gruss aus der Ferne"..Michaelis
2..Overture.........."Maritana"..........Wallace
3..Waltz.........."Dreams on the Ocean"..Gung'l
4..Fantasie.........."L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer
5..Overture.........."Merry Wives of Windsor"..Nicolai
6..Styrian Laendler.........."S Hoamweh"..........Lanner
WITH VIOLIN OBLIGATO BY THEO. THOMAS.
7..Entr' Acte et Danse des Bacchantes, (new)..Gounod
8..Polka.........."Bauern"..........Strauss
9..Fantasie.........."Visions in a Dream"..Lumbye
THE SOLO FOR ZITHER BY MR. GERB'L.
10..Waltz..."An der schoenen blaun Donau"..Strauss
11..Quartette.........."Rigoletto"..........Verdi
12..Gallop.........."Lafayette"..........Muller
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 81 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

WANTED—A PIANIST, TO PLAY DANCING music at a country hotel near the City; board to be considered remuneration for services. Address, for two days, "Music," Box No. 104 Times Office.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

JENNYS & SONS' NEW SCALE PIANO-fortes, in every style; the best and cheapest in America; superior second-hand pianos for $125. No. 23 East 21st-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

A BOOK CONTAINING INFORMATION of the greatest importance to either sex, married or contemplating marriage, 50c. Address MADAME BIGOURNEY, Box No. 151 Jersey City, N. J.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

frontiers of the Pontifical States. These enterprises have only failed in consequence of the close watch kept by the troops of the Kingdom of Italy. While the party of action is thus striving to excite an insurrectionary movement in the Roman States, its agents in Rome do not remain idle, but prepare the ground for their associates outside the walls by redoubling the revolutionary propaganda. The different fractions of this party agree to forget all their previous disputes and unite all their efforts against the common enemy. *The Roman Government finds itself more and more incapable of resisting by its own strength alone the events that menace it.* Desertions thin the ranks of its little army to an extent that causes much disquietude, and the sums brought to Rome by the Bishops who come from all points of the world to the solemnities of the Eternal City would be powerless, in case of need, to repress an insurrection. As to what concerns Italy, or rather the Italian Government, the Holy See distrusts, or affects to distrust it, in spite of the numerous and palpable proofs given of its respect for the engagements it has contracted toward the Papacy. Thus the Roman court *appears to be meditating a serious appeal to the succour of the Catholic Powers*, hoping doubtless that the troops sent by those States, once at Rome, will be in no hurry to quit the Eternal City, and insure a new and long term to the duration of the temporal power.

THE GUN QUESTION.

American Ordnance Against British Armor Plating.

From the London Standard, July 25.

The strange weapon employed on Wednesday last, bearing the name of Lieut. Rodman, is a fair type of the American naval artillery, though not a specimen of the largest. The material is cast iron, and the bore is smooth, not rifled. It is big enough and heavy enough to do wonders, if size and weight could give efficiency. The length is close upon fifteen feet, the maximum diameter is four feet, the weight rather more than nineteen tons, and the calibre 15 inches. As the gun merely fires a spherical ball, the weight of the projectile is less than 500 pounds. To propel this mass of iron an ordinary service charge of 35 pounds of powder is specified, with 50 pounds for long ranges; while as much as 60 pounds is allowed for not more than twenty rounds, to be employed on special emergencies.

Three shots were fired from the American gun, directed at the face of a target built on the *Warrior* model, only much stronger. The face was covered with eight inches of solid armor, and the backing consisted of eighteen inches of teak, with an inner skin of iron, and a double number of supporting ribs. The range was only seventy yards, and the charge in each instance was sixty pounds of American powder. In the first round the native missile was used. The metal was cast iron, but the shot behaved well. The target suffered a severe shaking, but the indentation of the plate was only 4 inches. In the second round the shot was of Pontypool iron, cast in sand, and the indentation was 7 inches. The third round was with one of Firth's steel shot—a splendid though costly material—the projectile burying about half its bulk in the iron front. The velocity of these three projectiles was respectively 1,174, 1,172 and 1,134 feet per second. But despite all its defects this 450-pound gun is fatal to the invulnerability of our present ship armor. We have not a vessel afloat that could stand the shock at close quarters. Our actual *Warrior* has only 4½ inches of armor, and the *Bellerophon* has 6. It is true the *Hercules* is to have 9 inches, but this vessel is not yet finished. Moreover, if we are preparing to carry thicker armor, the Americans are keeping up the race by providing guns of more than 450-pound calibre, the scale reaching as high as 1,000 pounds. Nor can it be doubted that the concussion of these huge masses, even when they do not penetrate, must have a formidable effect upon the framework of a ship, particularly if the interior be of wood.

Whatever may be our mistrust as to armor, we may congratulate ourselves upon our guns. From the spectacle of this cast-iron leviathan, heaving its clumsy shot against the 8-inch target, at a distance of 70 yards, utterly unable to penetrate the inner shield, we may turn to the contemplation of our 9-inch Woolwich gun, penetrating the same target at a range of 250 yards, the projectile being a 250-pound shot or shell, propelled by 43 pounds of English powder, and flying at a velocity of more than 1,300 feet per second. There is every reason to believe that our 9-inch gun would penetrate this same target at a distance of as much as 1,000 yards. Probably at 2,000 yards it would do as much damage as this great American gun, although the latter is somewhere about seven tons heavier. Hence, if by superiority of steam power a ship with 8-inch armor and 9-inch Palliser guns, were able to maintain a considerable length of range between herself and an antagonist equipped with the 15-inch Rodman gun, and provided with armor such as generally exists, the ship with the bigger gun might be sent to the bottom without previously inflicting the slightest damage on the other vessel.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

A Review of the Past for the Good of the Future—Facts and Figures and What they Teach—The Re-election of Gov. Brownlow a Choice between Two Evils.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

The conflict in Tennessee has ended, and the result is as might have been foretold. Gov. Brownlow is reëlected. He begins again an administration of the State, which, for the sake of the great principles of the Union cause, I hope will reflect some honor upon himself and his party. It is perhaps best that he should pause upon the threshold of his new administration and reflect upon the course he has taken and upon that which he should have taken. He leaves the State upon this day—the end of his two years of rule—in a bad situation.

There have been debarred to-day from the rights of citizenship men who were faithful Union men when the storm of war was raging in all its fury—men who had not the sin of provoking the troubles they aided in curing.

He rules to-day in Tennessee the head of a partizan faction, violent in spirit, and opposed in temper to the great mass of the brave men of the nation, who came forth at their country's call and trampled under their feet the flag of rebellion. He has been instrumental in dragging his party into a false position—a position wholly and totally at war with the spirit in which this great victory against rebellion was fought. He has dragged the Union Party in Tennessee into a position abhorrent to the sense of justice and right of the grand Republican Party of the North. Why is it that Judge Kelley and Senator Wilson when making their trip through the South failed to come to Tennessee and lend a helping hand to the glorious cause of the National Union Party. Has Gov. Brownlow not seen that they could not do it? Does he not know that they could not consistently pass through Tennessee and indorse his relentless policy when they had preached "charity and good will" to all men in other Southern States? Does he not see that they would be false to the spirit of their party if they came here and supported a Republican Tennessee party which is at war with the just principles of their national creed. What more has he done than disfranchise two-thirds of the tax-paying men of the State. What more has he done than create a party, violent and factious in its spirit. He has done this. He has enacted new laws fixing the qualifications for jurors. He has invaded the great, just and righteous spirit of the law. He has filled the jury-box with partisans, and he has commissioned Jeffereys to adjudicate the rights of litigants, and has encouraged Titus Oates to corrupt the witness stand if needed. He has not himself personally corrupted these Jefferys and Oateses, but he has infused into the party of which he is Chief this spirit, and he stands before the world to-day in a great measure accountable for the wrongs that have been committed through the forms and in the great name of justice. He has done more than this. He has deemed it necessary, in order to perpetuate his power, to appoint men to office who resort to tricks and subterfuges to insure success. The law disfranchising the great mass of the whites has been executed in the spirit in which it was conceived. Registrars have been appointed who executed that law in a partisan spirit and for partisan purposes. The Registrar for this county twice refused your correspondent a certificate, although he knew him when here an officer in the army of Burnside, defending his home and the Governor's home from the hosts of Longstreet. He knew that I was an officer in the Union army, and yet he refused me a certificate without the strict technical proof required by the law.

He advertised to close his office here on the 20th of July, and finding that the majority then registering were Conservative, he closed his office on the morning of the 20th and refused to issue any more certificates. Now, if the object of the registration was to give all men, who were entitled thereto, their certificates, why close in the morning? Why not register all day? If the object of the law was partisan in its nature, then was he doing his whole duty. This law has been executed in a like spirit in some other counties. Men who were known to be of sound political faith had their certificates made out and sent to them, while others who were doubtful—no matter how loyal during the war—were compelled to bring the strictest proof. In some counties Union men were abused and treated shamefully by the officials, because they were suspected of Conservatism. One case occurred in this county where a Radical procured a certificate for a brother who had been in the rebel army on the promise of the latter to vote for Brownlow. The rebel brother after the certificate was in his possession announced his determination to vote for Etheridge, much to the mortification and against the remonstrance of his brother. The rebel brother told the story to Mr. Etheridge as a good joke on his brother and on the Register. But these instances could be multiplied without number. The whole spirit of the Registration Law, as conceived and executed, was to disfranchise all opposed to Brownlow, no matter how eminent or how faithful their services to the Union cause in times past.

But this is not all that has been done. In order to secure the election under the laws enacted, and that they might be executed for the purposes intended, the militia were organized and armed, and sent into the field. Now the militia as soldiers behaved much better than their unarmed partisan friends. It is not their conduct that is so objectionable. It is the dangerous precedent established, and the spirit it encouraged and provoked. The outrages committed in this canvass have been wonderfully exaggerated for reasons given in my last letter. But the spirit it engendered and infused into the canvass has been very violent, and in some cases outrageous. That spirit seized fast hold of the masses, who fought out this campaign as the guerrillas fought their partisan contests—in anger and violence. The militia were not a necessity. If an armed force had been needed, they could have been obtained from the United States Government, and the violence and bloodshed of the campaign might have been avoided.

The blacks have behaved much better in this great contest than some of the whites who have attempted to manipulate them. Young men with smooth faces, of tender years, of little information and less judgment have organized themselves into Leagues and breathed into them a spirit which is at once dangerous to the peace of the country and the best interests of the whites. The blacks themselves have shown some judgment and proved that they were worthy of the trust. To array them against the whites is worse than madness. They can be made to protect their own rights and further their own interests without provoking bitterness and strife. They are protected to-day more securely by their ballots than they could possibly be by bayonets. Yet their interests are identified with the interests of the whites, and those who seek to sow the seeds of a race feud will reap the harvests. Men who sold their flesh and blood but a few years ago may rule them to-day by infusing into some of them the partisan spirit of this last campaign, but the men of the North who have been their friends for years, and who were their friends when they were denounced as "vile abolitionists" and "mean Yankees," will persuade them in due time that the spirit of the National Union Party is the spirit becoming them.

They have voted to-day solidly for Gov. Brownlow as well they might, for he has done more for them than others who ask their suffrage.

But the spirit of these partisans has shown itself in the closing meetings of the campaign. From the beginning at Madisonville, early in July, through to Kingston yesterday, the spirit on both sides was violent and bitter. Etheridge had his appointments made; refused to divide his time with Maynard, and the latter had not the right to demand a division after being once refused; and to say the least, it was censurable in Maynard to hold his meetings on the same day, and provoke riot and bloodshed. Whether that was the object in making the appointments joint I cannot say; but it had that result, and Mr. Maynard should have changed his time or made appointments for other days. Now any but a partisan will hold those to blame strictly accountable, for these riots have provoked feuds and have done this country great harm. Tennessee is looked upon as a second "Mexico," and all who have provoked the state of affairs that has won us this name must be held responsible. Mr. Maynard does not stand free from blame. Unless I am misinformed, he is more responsible than any of his party. The affair at Rogersville, it is pretty well settled, was actually begun by the Etheridge men; but those who brought the two parties together on that day, surcharged with partisan zeal and spirit, are quite as much to blame as the desperate men who fired the first shot. At Jacksboro the Maynard men were in the ascendancy, and Mr. Maynard should have controlled those men. The stoning of Col. Williams and the shooting at him was a gross outrage, and has done Maynard more harm than good. These things can do the party no good. They attract great attention, and bring East Tennessee into disrepute. No one can tell how much harm these riots and this violence has done to the business prospects of East Tennessee. It is not enough to repay for all this that Gov. Brownlow is reëlected, and the State is safe in "loyal" hands. The loyal party has been, and is to-day, greatly in the ascendency in East Tennessee, and these outrages will do that party harm. At Clinton the two parties met again on Tuesday and there the Etheridge men were in the ascendency. One Doughty and one Dunn demanded of Etheridge for Maynard a division of time. This the former refused. Dunn then denounced certain statements of Etheridge's as d—n lies, when some one pointed a pistol under his nose and told him that unless he remained quiet he would be shot. This insured quiet until after the meeting, when some stoning and bruising took place. Yesterday, at Kingston, the same troubles were reëxperienced. Maynard demanded a division of time and was refused. A general trouble was avoided by the timely, prudent action of a few men. These troubles in an exaggerated form are spread over the country, and East Tennessee suffers. Brownlow is reëlected, and a new lease of power is conferred upon him, I was going to say at the expense of the best interests of the State, but I will say at a greater cost than was necessary. With his stringent laws he could have been reëlected without all this violence and without so great a sacrifice of honor and integrity. I believe it better for the State that he should have been reëlected. This may seem paradoxical in view of the facts above narrated, but these facts are not stated by way of comparison with those enacted upon the other side. I denounce these outrages and this violence as one of the party which is held responsible for them. I have supported the Union Party here as the choice of two evils, but the time has come when these partisan chiefs must be held to account to the great party of which they are an insignificant faction.

The Union party has stood aghast and wondered how long these things would continue. The great national election comes off next year, and the great and vital issues are to be presented to the people. If this miserable faction, by its excesses and outrages, stands in the pathway of success, wipe it out and put competent men to lead, and master this Tennessee party of so much virtue and power in itself. The records of this exciting campaign, just ended to-day, reflect no credit upon the chiefs who lead it, and those who have provoked the violence and bloodshed of the past few weeks must stand before the Union people just objects of censure and rebuke.

In some sections the men put out for office and elected to-day are men unworthy of countenance and support. Some of them were violent and mean rebels at one time when it was politic and safe for them to be so, but to-day they are the most violent and intolerant partisans in the land. In the First Congressional District one R. R. Butler has been elected by a large majority. He will go to Congress full of partisan fury and for the benefit of such men as Sherman and Fessenden, and Bingham, and Garfield, and Shellabarger, who will seem very tame and conservative when compared to him. I will say that he is a newly-repented rebel and very violent, and, that he may make amends for his past sins, he seeks to be a very violent Radical. He cannot consistently take the oath, and I suggest that no amendment or suspension be made in his favor for there are better Union men, by great odds, in the First District who can be sent to take his place. If men with such records will put themselves forward and try to atone for many grievous sins of the past by too much violence and intolerance, they must expect to be noticed. Now, this man Butler was a violent rebel in Harris Legislature, voted with the rebels in all their persecuting laws, and joined in the cry against the Union men who burned the bridges in East Tennessee in 1862 to help the Federal Government. A few days since Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, of this city, made a speech at New-Market, in which he advised toleration, quiet and prudence, as every man of the General's judgment should advise. He said, too, that for the sake of peace and quiet the Sheriff in Knox County had provided a separate poll for the blacks. Now this man Butler, when he spoke, rebuked Gen. Trowbridge and the Union men of Knox County for their cowardice and want of back-bone, and declared that if he was in Knox County the negroes should vote at the same polls with the whites if it cost the life of every man in the city. Wonderful exhibition of courage. Quite equal to the moral courage he manifests in his intolerance and violence as a Radical, after having been a violent rebel. Such are the men who attempt to give tone and temper to the Union party here, and such men are responsible for the violence and intolerance of the Union party in Tennessee. Gen. Trowbridge and those who indorse him in such advice were battling in the Union army when Butler was voting means and supplies for the rebel army, and were friends of the negroes when he was selling them from the auction block. When his want of charity and judgment is displayed in Congress by his violent course, let these facts be suggested to him for explanation.

The voice of the people who are entitled to vote has said that the Union Party shall again control the State. It is fortunate that this is the result, for the reaction would have been violent, and no good have resulted. It now behoves the Union men, who have something nobler and higher in view than mere present success, to bestir themselves, and see that the great cause of human rights, the equality of all men before the law, and the permanent and speedy settlement of the country is not delayed by the wild passions and intolerance of a few partisan chieftains. Let the men who have come down from the North to make Tennessee their home; the men who have brought the spirit of liberty and tolerance and charity with them—the men who desire that justice should be done all men irrespective of color or of political antecedents—let these men see to it, that the great party of which they are a part shall reflect the spirit and sentiment of those from among whom they went out to war with their lives in their hands, battling for the cause of the Union. They are a power in this party, they have in them the spirit of that people who have dotted the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and the plains of the great West, with populous villages and thriving cities, and they owe it to that people that they discountenance violence and anarchy wherever they find it, and give to every people in this broad land a Government Republican in form and in spirit. This party now in the ascendency must be restrained. There are enough true Union men in Tennessee who will unite with them and aid them in giving temper and tone to this party, which is now at war with the great Union party of the nation.

The returns of the election speak for the result. There are some things in figures that speak louder than words. For example, Gov. Brownlow in his own precinct got every vote of the 545 but one, which had his name scratched out and which was his own vote. In this 545 votes were 150 white votes. This is easily explained. Gov. Brownlow personally and Gov. Brownlow politically are quite different. The bitterness shown in his political course does not come from the malice of a poisoned heart. He is kind and good to all in his social relations, and some of his most bitter political enemies went to the polls yesterday and voted for him for Governor, but the rest of the Conservative ticket. About twenty of these tickets were found in one precinct. What has been written here is n written in a spirit of hate toward Gov. Brownlow, for personally he is a kind hearted and generous man. It is only of his political acts these things are written, and only for the purpose of restraining him as a leader. His extreme policy is still better for the State than the other extreme. We do not want a second Kentucky. We want simply that the Union Party in Tennessee shall be in harmony with the Union Party of the Nation. We want one spirit to pervade that party North and South.

OMEGA.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Scenes in the Capital—The Execution of Vidaurri—The Doomed Notables—Preparations for Jaures' Reception—A Reign of Terror Inaugurated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Monday, July 8, 1867.

Each new day that breaks upon the Valley of Mexico now brings to all who reside within these olden halls faintness and dreariness; faintness for the doomed heroes or martyrs who will be made the victims of speedy vengeance and cannibal hate before the sun sets, and dreariness for the void that is left by these rapidly increasing and cruel executions. If they were selected from the criminals of the land, or if they are not, as they *are*, the men of wealth and education and honored lives, it would be different. Each day is a bloody one. Marquez was a human monster, these are unearthly, incomprehensible, insatiate blood-thirsters.

To-day occurred a scene on an out-of-the-way *plaza* or square, which actually chilled the blood in our veins. Gen. Santiago Vidaurri, an old, gray-haired Mexican patriot, who had served for twenty-eight days as Maximilian's Secretary of the Treasury, was discovered by the police at daylight to-day in the house of an American. He was rudely dragged through the streets to the City Council buildings and condemned to be shot to death *in the back* at 12 o'clock, or in six hours' time. The old soldier, aged sixty-eight years, never winced. He bowed his stately form in acquiescence to the doom so easily pronounced upon him, and asked only one boon, that he might see his son. "No, you can see no son, nor can you speak with any one but officers and soldiers." Gen. Slaughter (Ex-Confederate,) obtained a respite for him of three hours.

At 3 P. M. to-day he was partly led and partly pushed through the *Plaza de Armas*, close by and under the shadow of the Grand Cathedral, and kicked, while his hands were bound, through the two streets of Santa Domingo to a small public square of that same name, and there, in the corner of a square made by the angles of the ruins of an old convent they blindfolded him, and placing him in such a position that his corpse would fall in scavenger's offals, they turned his back to the troops and to the people, and literally tore the chest of the giant soldier of Nueva Leon into a sieve. Not satisfied with his death, the sergeant of the guard loaded a musket, placed it to his forehead, fired his piece, and none among the living could have recognized the brave old Vidaurri, of Nueva Leon, in the horribly mangled body lying there. The Liberals cheered, their bands played lively national airs during this joyful festival of death, but the *white* spectators, the educated Mexicans there, turned away from the awful scene with that same disgust that one would turn from a cannibal ritual in a heathen land.

There are in prison in the old convent of Incarnacion in Calle Cordobanes two hundred of the notables of the 250 of those who constituted the Assembly of Notables of 1863. There we go daily to see the wealth, the learning, the wisdom and intelligence of the land, for out of that convent prison there are not in all Mexico the equals in any respect of these 200 notables. They are doomed men, no doubt, unless foreign aid comes to their rescue. Their property is being confiscated as fast as possible, for that apology for a government that exists here is unable to attend to other business than the satiating of vengeance. Commerce is of no importance. The roads are still unopened on all sides. Vengeance, blood, execution, are the cries of the day, the pastime of the Liberals. The consequence is, all decent people seen upon the streets are attired in mourning. All the aristocracy, all the beauty, all the wealth, all the intelligence and education, go forth only when they must, and then in the sable garbs of woe. There are leperos and pintos and a saffron black host of so-called soldiers, busy at the street corners building triumphal arches for the occasion of Juarez' reception, which is expected to occur day after to-morrow. The capital bore the appearance of a graveyard under Marquez; it is to-day as terrible as the entrance to the tomb itself.

How differently has all gone from what we expected. We looked forward to a new era in commerce, in politics and in society, when the Liberals should come. They called on independence, liberty and reform, and have turned the screws on the garrotte, made a scaffold of every lamp-post and an executioner's stand of every open space of ground in the capital. They have turned the nuns and sisters of charity into the street, told the priests how to dress, forced the locks of the chalice boxes of the cathedral and run the sacred chalice cups into ingots. Their own countrymen are ashamed of them. They have darkened the light of hope. Foreigners are now to come in for their share of persecutions, and they won't be spared. Escobedo says he can "march his *lepero* or *greaser* army into the Washington capitol and take New-York and Boston." Juarez says "we want no *caras blancas*, or white foreign faces, among us." All who can depart are leaving. Sacrifices of property, everything which aid people to get out of the land, are not looked upon as troubles now.

There is no political news, for all political movements are pending Juarez' arrival. The Press have not dared to advise or counsel, or to assume a position. The reports of the fall of Queretaro from a few American papers have reached here, and their comments been discussed. All outside the Liberal army are praying Heaven for a speedy American intervention. Government is hurrying its troops northward, as though to defend its frontier from an American attack, should one be proposed. Disquietude, unrest, fears and commercial stagnation mark the promised new era among the people, and vengeance, hate, spite and assassination are the landmarks marking the pathway of the Government.

Orizaba will be the next place from which I shall write. I shall remain there until Juarez nominates his Cabinet and the second bloody drama is over. The third drama is posted for the sitting of Congress—such a Congress!

City of Mexico, Tuesday, July 9.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, last night issued an order granting three days, counting from that date, to such as were included in Baz's proclamation of the 21st ultimo, respecting employes of the Empire, Notables, Ministers, Generals, &c., and who had not yet accepted its conditions. They seem determined to get them all into their clutches. It may be that they only want them in order to publish their names, as now they are doing, then to disenfranchise them, after confiscating all their property, which will be the bulk of the native wealth of all Mexico. The Liberal Party has no millionaires, no men of great means, nor has it many men of fine intellect or education. This is now plain to all. It has occurred to your correspondent that the brutal death dealt out to Gen. Santiago Vidaurri, of which I wrote you yesterday, was meant to frighten those who were still hidden. Many have not presented themselves, since the new proclamation granting three other days was issued shortly after his dreadful and shameful execution, and even while the whole population stood trembling at the thought of the inhuman scene enacted by a free people, a liberal people, a Republican nation, a civilized people, but after all a nation, to all appearance, of vindictive fiends.

Those who indulge in daily festivals of blood, or are the real movers in this plan of vengeance, are not known to us. Other correspondents here may attribute these events to Juarez; I cannot. Diaz, I know, abhors the system. If the crowns with which Mexico has decked all her victories in the past have been as infamous as this one now woven by her children, we wonder the gods of fire do not open again the slumbering flames of volcanic Pococatapetl and pour out a lake of molten lava upon the face of the country.

Gloomy as is now the passing panorama, I have hopes that President Juarez will issue a proclamation of pardon to all the day he comes into the capital. I expect him to do so after seeing Gen. Diaz and consulting with him, and although much has been done which will ever stain their history, now much can be accomplished by healing the gaping wounds of the groaning body politic.

Although but little public expression has been given, the observer, if careful, soon takes notice that Porfirio Diaz's chances for the National Congress, nomination for the Presidency is three to one better than that which Juarez stands. The whole army, beside Escobedo's corps, would go with Diaz, and the votes of the people would be his by a great majority. He is the advocate for reform among the prominent politicians before us.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Opening of the New Ports—Reinforcements to the United States Squadron—Shipping Intelligence.

The American ship *Anna Kimball*, of Beverly, Williams master, was towed into the port of Nagasaki, Japan, by the United States corvette *Wyoming*, about the 31st of May, heavily laden with rice obtained at the non-treaty port of Koo-roo-mi. She had been to within 20 miles of Shanghai to escape the penalty of the law, which was spurned by Capt. Williams, when the United States Marshal at Nagasaki attempted to seize the ship, and had returned to Nagasaki to try to patch up a compromise. But the *Hartford*, *Wyoming* and *Supply* having, during such absence, arrived at Nagasaki, the *Anna Kimball* fell under power to enforce the law, and by latest dates from Nagasaki lay under the guns of the *Supply*. She is likely to be libeled for several thousand dollars for disbursements made on her account in China.

Courfort Whiting, master of the American steamer *Yung Hai An*, was convicted before the Court of United States Consulate-General, on the 29th of May, for the illegal discharge of his first officer, and fined $175.

The Shanghai Fire Department is resisting the attempt of the Fire Commissioner to appoint officers to fill the post of Chief-Engineer, on his resignation, rather to have such chosen by election, as in all voluntary organizations, even after such course was proposed to him by the resigning Chief Engineer.

The Chinese are much concerned why the fleet of United States vessels should be augmented in their waters, the *Hartford*, *Wachusett* and *Wyoming* being now at Shanghai.

Exchange on the United States, Government drafts in gold, 1.16.

THE PLAINS.

Capt. Ames' Pursuit of the Indians—The Cholera.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The St. Louis *Republican's* special dispatch, dated at Fort Hays, on the 3d inst., says that Capt. Ames, with fifty men, who went in pursuit of the Indians who murdered the seven men yesterday and stole the stage stock, caught the savages on Saline River and fought them for eight hours, the Indians being 200 strong. They had two white men for leaders, evidently deserters from the U. S. service. We lost one man killed, and Capt. Ames was wounded. Five Indians were slain, but the balance of the savages escaped with the stolen stock. They were all armed with rifles and used no arrows. Two large bodies of Indians appeared near the fort this morning. There is hardly a corporal's guard of troops in the country, and Government will have to take some action or give up the Plains entirely. A sergeant and thirty men who went out yesterday to reinforce Capt. Ames, are still absent and much uneasiness is felt about them.

Another account says Capt. Ames found the Indians too strong, and fell back to the fort with six or seven men wounded.

It is reported that Fort Wallace will be abandoned unless more troops are sent there.

The cholera has abated at Fort Harker and vicinity, but Lieut.-Col. McGill (whose wife died some time ago) died on the 20th July near Fort Lyon, of cholera. Mr. A. M. Squires, U. S. A., serving with the Kansas battery, died of the same disease near Fort Larned on the 29th ult., and the wife of Major Douglass died at Fort Dodge of the same disease on the 2d inst. The death of Capt. Bloodgood, previously reported, has not yet been confirmed.

Gen. Sherman was in Chicago yesterday *en route* for home.

The University Convocation in Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The University Convocation representing colleges, academies and other institutions subject to the visitation of the Board of Regents, met in this city to-day. The Convocation was opened with prayer by Rev. Regent Luckey, after which Chancellor Pruyn delivered an address, referring to the satisfactory progress of education in this State and throughout the country, and concluding with a cordial welcome to the Convocation on behalf of the Regents of the University. A very able paper on the nature and method of teaching mathematics was then read by Prof. Wm. D. Wilson, of Hobart College, which elicited an animated discussion. Prof. Adolph Werner, of the College of the City of New-York, spoke on the special utility of the French and German languages, when properly taught and studied.

At the afternoon session, J. C. Gallop, of Houghton Seminary, read a report on a course of study and appropriate testimonials for females in the higher institutions of the State. Prof. J. B. Thomson, of New-York, read a paper on the decimal system of weights and measures, which was followed by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention, in view of the advantage of the metric system of weights and measures, recommend its introduction as a branch of study in all our public schools and academies, at the earliest day practicable.

At the evening session, Prof. Bery N. Martin, of the University in the City of New-York, read an able paper on the classical element in education, and a resolution was adopted requesting a copy for publication and distribution among the schools of the State.

The Convocation then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The National Horse Fair.

Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The National horse fair opened yesterday. *Dexter* was entered for to-day to go for a purse of $3,500, but owing to a misunderstanding between the managers and Mr. Fawcett, the owner of *Dexter*, the horse was withdrawn and left to-day for Buffalo.

There was a large attendance at the grounds to-day, about 6,000 people being present.

In one trot for a purse of $1,000 there were twelve entries. The first heat was won by *Latham*—time, 2:33¾; the second by *Gov. Palmer*—time, 2:33½; third heat by *Melton* in 2:36; fourth heat by *McGraw* in 2:35¾; fifth and sixth heats by *Palmer* in 2:35¼ and 2:37. *Palmer* took the purse. He is a Rochester horse, six years old, and has lately been put upon the turf.

In the other trots there were three entries. *May Queen* took the first heat in 2:33¾; *Mountain Maid* the second heat in 2:36, the third heat in 2:33½ and the fourth in 2:32.

Panic was the third horse. This was the trot substituted for the *Dexter* race.

In a dispute last night at Congress Hall, Fawcett, the owner of *Dexter*, assaulted the Secretary of the Association, S. M. Spencer, and was taken into custody, and held for the night. This morning he was discharged, the party assaulted declining to appear. Further proceedings will probably be had.

The Saratoga Races.

Saratoga, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The entries for the purse of $750, two-mile heats, to be run for to-morrow, are *Fleetwing*, *Morrissey*, *James S. Connolly* and *Flora McIver*.

The probable starters for the Travers' Stake for three-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, $50 entrance, with $1,000 added, are *Ruthless*, *Baywood*, *De Courcy*, br. c. by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler* and *Bonnie Doon*. *Ruthless* is the favorite at one hundred to fifty. Mr. Morriss' colt *Monday* has broken down. The place is full of visitors, and a brilliant meeting is anticipated. A trot came off this afternoon on the Fair Grounds half-mile track between S. Dunn's b. h. *Tom Hampton*, and D. Mace's w. m. *White Lilly*, for $500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. *Tom Hampton* won easily in three heats. Time, 2:49, 2:48, 2:45.

TENNESSEE.

Outrages in Madison County—Armed Rebels in Possession of the Polls.

Nashville, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

On election day about one thousand armed men came into Jackson, Madison County, ordered the company of militia to leave town, took the State certificates from the negroes, overawed the Judges of Election, drove the Commissioner and other Union citizens from the town, and took possession of the polls. Horrible outrages upon colored men are reported. Leading Union men have fled for safety. A sufficient military force is organizing to restore law and order. The Commissioner for Henry County was compelled to resign the day before election. In parts of Wakely County the lives of Union men are threatened.

Affairs in Missouri—Proceedings of the Indian Commissioners—The Union Pacific Railroad.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Indian Commissioners, who were recently appointed, arrived here to-day, and had an informal meeting, but nothing of importance was done. It is understood they will hold a session to-morrow for the transaction of business.

The United States Railroad Commissioners have accepted another section of twenty-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad Kansas branch, extending 235 miles west of the Missouri River.

The war which has been raging for the past two weeks between some of the street railroad companies and the public, on the question of increased fare, closed to-day by the railroad companies receding to the old fare of five cents.

Affairs in New-Orleans—The Yellow Fever—Meeting in Indorsement of Gen. Sheridan.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Major and Brevet Col. Alexander Von Schrouder, Assistant Inspector-General on Gen. Sheridan's staff, died suddenly last evening of brain fever.

A Radical meeting is called to-night to indorse the action of Gen. Sheridan. Several prominent party leaders are announced to speak.

Riotous Demonstration Near Manayunk.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A number of boatmen to-day made an attack on the tavern of Mr. Petchel, near Manayunk, who fired upon them, wounding one man seriously. Petchel was arrested and held to bail. Some of the rioters were also arrested.

Admiral Tegethoff en route to Mexico.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Admiral Tegethoff and the Austrian delegation to recover the remains of Maximilian, will leave here to-morrow for Cincinnati, where they will take a steamer for New-Orleans, whence an Austrian ship-of-war will take them to Mexico.

Execution of the Reconstruction Acts—Order from Gen. Ord.

Headquarters Fourth Military District,
(Mississippi and Arkansas,)
Vicksburgh, Miss., July 29, 1867.

Circular.—The United States Congress having provided by special law for the organization of State Governments and the basis of suffrage, without regard to color, and having also provided for the removal of all officers who in any manner thwart or obstruct the execution of this law, and the duty of administering the laws in this Military District having devolved upon the undersigned, all State and municipal officers of whatever degree or kind, are hereby notified that any attempts to render nugatory the action of Congress designed to promote the better government of the States lately in rebellion, by speeches or demonstrations at public meetings, in opposition thereto, will be deemed good and sufficient cause for their summary removal from office. The same prohibition in regard to speeches and demonstrations at public meetings will be strictly applied to all officers holding appointments from these headquarters, and the existing orders prohibiting the interference of officers of the army in elections will be rigidly enforced in this District.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. Ord.
O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE.

Investigation into the Alleged Cruelties to the Inmates—Examination of Witnesses.

The investigation by the Commissioners into the alleged cruelties to the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse practiced by the keeper, Mr. Isaac J. Siegler, which has been in progress at Paterson for the past two weeks, was continued last evening. The investigation grew out of a report written by Mr. O. Vanderhooven, of the Paterson *Guardian*, and published in the New-York *Sunday Mercury*, relating to the cruelties said to have taken place. The report was subsequently republished in the *Guardian*. Mr. Tuttle appears for Mr. Siegler, Mr. Barklow for the Commission, and Mr. Woodruff for Mr. Vanderhooven.

Based on the same published report, a criminal action for libel has been entered against Mr. Vanderhooven by Mr. Siegler.

The only witness examined was Ralph Cole. He testified that he formerly resided in Paterson; returned from the West last Saturday evening; had been an inmate of the Paterson Almshouse; was there three months previous to Mr. Siegler taking charge; left in April last; had been there three different times; the treatment to the inmates under Siegler's care was not very good; saw him whip one man twice; his name was Kershaw; Siegler struck him with his fist and attempted to knock him down, but the fence saved him from falling; also struck him with a cane; Siegler stood in front of the house and shouted to Kershaw; Kershaw made no answer, and then Siegler beat him as described; also, Siegler struck Kershaw in his bedroom because the latter knocked on the door of a room to waken a man who was snoring; stood in the hall-door and looked into the room while the beating was going on; Siegler would take the old shoes off the feet of Mrs. Whittaker's daughters and give them to other children.

Cross-examination—Came from the West to Paterson on Saturday last; came to Paterson because he could not find his people in Cincinnati; was requested by no one to come to Paterson; Mr. Flood asked him to come to the Court; has no home; has stopped two nights with Mrs. Campbell; was told by Flood that his testimony would be of consequence in the case.

At this point Mr. Douglass, on behalf of the citizens, asked the Committee if it were important that the witness should be cross-examined as to his motives for coming to the place and to the Court.

The Committee replied that Mr. Vanderhooven had been requested by the Commission to produce witnesses, but having failed to do so, the Committee were obliged to rely upon the witnesses summoned by others.

Mr. Tuttle explained that it was highly important to ascertain the motive of the witness in coming forward as a witness.

The Committee decided that the cross-questioning was in order, whereupon the examination by Mr. Tuttle was resumed. Witness supposed that Kershaw was the one that knocked on the door; Siegler was not undressed for bed when he came up stairs; Mrs. Whittaker went into the room and held Kershaw's legs while Siegler beat him; Kershaw was a lunatic; thought the beating took place three years ago; knew Kershaw was whipped at times; Siegler locked Kershaw up in the jail on one occasion after whipping him; never heard of Kershaw beating his own wife; had heard that Eliza Doolan had been strapped by Siegler; witness did not get enough to eat at the Almshouse; got for breakfast rye bread, coffee, so called, and butter; did not eat at the first table, but at the second, with a colored woman; he was looked upon as an outcast; usually had enough to eat, such as it was; sometimes did not have enough to eat; when those at the table wanted more bread they made a signal and got it; at dinner he had pork, potatoes and bread; had an allowance; sometimes went away from the table as hungry as when he sat down; this happened twice; never complained of anything, because it was of no use; had asked for medicine, but did not get it for a week after; Siegler gave it to him; was well pretty much all the time he was in the Almshouse.

Mr. Woodruff next examined the witness as to the farm stock owned by Mr. Siegler. The opposing counsel admitted that Mr. Siegler did have a cow, fowl, hogs, &c.; the witness said Mrs. Whittaker had seven children at the Almshouse; they were clad in calico, and were supplied with shoes; had known of several persons being locked up and deprived of food; knew of several persons having been found dead in bed at the Almshouse; they were buried without a Coroner's inquest; knew of children having been sent to bed without supper because they wet the bed; they were six or seven years of age, or younger.

To Mr. Tuttle—Some children had been put to bed without supper on account of the habit mentioned; did not know if with or without their mothers' consent; was not nurse for the sick; knew what the term nurse meant; used to feed John K. Flood with mush and milk if that was called nursing; Mrs. Whittaker had a lover in the house; Lawler was his name.

The examination was here adjourned until 8 o'clock to-night.

Precautions Against Yellow-Fever at Curacoa—United States Vessels Refused Admission—Naval Intelligence.

From Capt. Ackerman, of the brig *Florence*, we have dates from Curacoa to 24th July. A strict quarantine of forty days is put on all vessels arriving from St. Thomas, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello and Aspinwall for yellow fever. On the 22d of July the United States steamer *Saco*, Lieut-Commanding Henry Wilson, was refused admittance for having stopped off Laguayra for a few hours, and only one person having gone on shore, notwithstanding the certificate of the surgeon of the ship, approved by the commander, that all on board were in health, and no possible danger could be incurred by visiting the port, and also after having admitted the British steamer *Todd* the same morning.

The following vessels were in port July 23: Bark Augusta C. Small, O'Brien, from Boston, arrived 19th for Cienfuegos; brigs E. P. Sweet, Lawrence, for New-York, same day; Timothy Field, Wiswell, for Bonaire and Bangor, same day; schooner Martha Maria, Carl, from Wilmington, N. C., for Bonaire and Bangor, same day; Pilot's Bride, Brewster, for New-York to sail about the 27th; Howard, Griffin, for New-York, three days loading salt.

The United States steamer *Osceola* had sailed for Santa Cruz, and returned with machinery disabled. The United States ship *Monongahela* was expected from St. Thomas, but would not probably be allowed to come into port. The United States steamer *De Soto*, from Laguayra, had called off the port, and was not allowed to come in, when she sailed for Carthagena.

Centenary Celebration.—The one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the Reformed Dutch Church at Claverack, N. Y., will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 28th inst. The edifice was erected in 1767.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Flour firmer but unchanged; Superfine, $7 25 @$7 50; Extra, $8 25@$8 75; Family, $9 25@$9 75; Rye Flour, $6 50. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red, $2; Prime to choice Kentucky White, $2 25@$2 30; these rates were above the views of buyers. Corn in good shipping demand at 80c. for No. 1, in bulk; the stock is very small. Oats firmer at 46c.@47c. for No. 1 new. Rye was held at $1; buyers' offer, 95c. Cotton firm at 26c. for Middling, holders asking 27c.; there is but little offering. Whisky steady but unchanged. Provisions quiet, and the market is without decided change, with but little demand. Mess Pork held at $23 25@$23 50; could not be largely bought at these rates. Bulk Meats held at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams dull, with but little demand; Common, 18½c.@19c.; Sugar Cured, 20c.@22c. Lard dull; prime was offered at 12¼c. Butter dull. Eggs unchanged. Cheese dull. Linseed $1 34@$1 35. Gold 139¾, buying.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Tobacco active. Hemp higher at $1 60 for Undressed and $2 95 for Dressed. Flour firm for high grades, but dull for other qualities; Extra, $8@$8 75; Double Extra, including choice, $9@$10 75; Fancy, $11@$12. Wheat advancing; Spring, $1 50; prime Red and White, $1 80@$1 90; choice do., $1 85@$2; Fancy White, $2 07. Corn advancing; White, 95c.@$1; Yellow, 82c.@90c.; Mixed, 85c. Oats advancing; New, 45c.@50c.; Old, 55c.@60c. Rye, 70c.@75c., without sacks. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork, $23 75@$24 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¼c. Lard, 12¼c. for choice Kettle. Whisky nominal at $2@$2 05. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 4,200 sacks; Oats, 6,000 sacks; Corn, 5,000 sacks; Rye, 428 sacks.

Chicago, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Flour steady; $9@$10 50 for Spring Extras. Wheat steady at $2 15 for No. 1 Red; $1 82@$1 85 for No. 2 Spring. Corn active and advanced 2½c.@3c.; sales at 94½c.@98c. for No. 1; 90c.@92c. for No. 2, closing firm at the outside. Oats neglected at 58c.@59c. for No. 2. Barley, 97c. for No. 1, closing quiet. Mess Pork, inactive and nominal. Lard active; 12¾c.@12½c. Beef Cattle quiet and declined 25c.@50c.; Fair to Good Shipping, $6 75@$7 50. Hogs moderately active at a decline of 5c.@20c.; Good to Choice Smooth, $5 85 @$7. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Flour is in fair demand; sales 800 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for Spring, $11 for Red Winter, and 100 bbls. new Michigan at $1 50. Wheat dull; sales of 350 bushels new White Michigan at $2 50, and 25,000 bushels old Red Toledo at $2 10. Corn excited, closing 3c.@4c. higher; sales early of 24,000 bushels, No. 2 mixed Western at 96c., and 7,800 bushels White Western at $1; and in the afternoon, 36,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at $1, closing very firm. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley and Rye nominal. Mess Pork and Lard steady but unchanged. Highwines, $2 35@$2 40, as to quality. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Flour, 11,000 bbls. Shipments—Corn, 127,000 bushels. Freights unchanged.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug 6.

Flour steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter, $14 for White. Wheat quiet and no sales. Corn dull; sales 7,700 bushels Indiana at 96c.; 8,000 bushels Illinois and 6,000 bushels damaged on private terms. Oats and other grain scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights unchanged; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 58c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—1,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Oats, 1,395,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—1,456,000 feet Lumber.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton firm and scarce; 27½c.@29c. for Georgia Middling. Sugar quiet but firm at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining. Flour dull; market favors buyers. Wheat dull, and declined 10c.@15c.; choice Red, $2 50 @$2 55, and good to prime $2 35@$2 45. Corn dull and lower; White, $1 14@$1 18; Yellow, $1 13@$1 14. Oats—Receipts large; sales fair, mostly at 75c.@78c. for new. Rye at $1 40@$1 45. Provisions quiet, firm and unchanged. Whisky in bond, 33c.@35c. Weather mild and pleasant. Corn is improving from the recent rains.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton firm; sales 1,000 bales; Low Middlings, 25½c.; receipts for three days, 705 bales; exports for the same time, 333 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour is in better inquiry, but the market is overstocked and prices are nominal; Superfine $8 75@$9 50. Corn firm at $1 05@$1 25. Oats $1 15. Pork declined 50c.; quoted at $25 50. Lard—Prime, in tierces, 13¾c. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling and New-York Sight Exchange unchanged.

Louisville, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Tobacco firmer; sales of 135 hhds. Lugs at $3@$5 75; Leaf, $6@$22 50. Superfine Flour, $7; A No. 1 New $12 50. Wheat $1 75@$1 95. Corn—Shelled and delivered, 95c.@$1. Oats—Old, in bulk, 70c. New, 50c. Rye, 90c. Mess Pork, $24. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides 16c.@16½c.; Fancy Hams, 19½c.@21c. packed. Lard—In tierces 13c. Raw Whisky, in bond, nominal at 30c. Cotton—Middling, 24c.

Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Flour—Double Extra, $11 42. Wheat declined 1c.; White Michigan, $2 12; New Amber, $2 02. Corn active and firm at an advance of 2c.; No. 1 Mixed Wabash, $1; No. 2, 94c. Michigan, 93c.@94c. Oats, 60c. for new No. 1, and 50c. for all August. Rye, 90c. Lake Freights—7c. on Wheat and Corn to Oswego, and 4c., by steam, to Buffalo.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Flour dull at $10 50 for City Double Extras; $9 50 for Country do. Wheat dull, with light sales at $1 93@$1 95, cash, and $1 90, seller, all the week for No. 2. Oats firm at 65c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 87c. for No. 1. Receipts—700 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—400 bbls. Flour.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton advancing; Middling Uplands, 28c.; Middling Orleans, 29c. Flour dull; new Extra, $10@$10 50; Extra Family, $12@$14 50. Wheat firm; new Red, $2 25@$2 37. Rye steady at $1 40@$1 50. Corn—Yellow, $1 18; mixed Western, $1 11@$1 13. Oats—Sales of new at 75c., and old at 90c.

Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton advancing and the demand is good. Middling firm at 27c.; sales 205 bales; receipts, 160 bales. The weather is fine.

Wilmington, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 54c.@54½c. Resin firm at $2 90@$4 50.

Mobile, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 800 bales; Low Middlings at 24c. Receipts, 142 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton firm; sales 80 bales; Middlings at 27c.; receipts 238 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Cotton—Market stiff; prices firm; sales 22 bales; Middlings at 25½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾; Reading Railroad, 52⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼; Gold, 140¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. Child "builded better than she knew" in calling her recently published novel "A Romance of the Republic," for it is a romance that seems likely to be read everywhere in the Republic, as it fully deserves to be; it is as interesting as any *sensation* story, but is rich in all those literary and moral excellencies that distinguish Mrs. Child's writings.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 6—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Miss Hall, two Misses Cooper, Miss Trowbridge, Mrs. H. Seymour, Mrs. Redpath, Miss Redpath, Sir E. Cunard, Master E. Cunard, Mr. Cooper, A. S. Hewett, A. F. Eno, Mr. Newmark, Mr. Laymont, Mr. Tarrant, Mr. Mason, A. Motman, Miss Kneeland, J. L. Ramirez, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scoville, Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, James Lindsay, H. Hoffman, Mr. Meyerheim, J. P. Brownell, Chas. E. Oves, Mr. Bulkley, C. F. Varley, J. Lushman, P. S. Charles, Mr. Mason, Miss Charles, Mrs. Ramsroy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Kipp, Capt. Sweeny, lady, infant and nurse, D. P. Earl, Mr. Morris, A. E. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Abeyg, Mr. Prog, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith, C. T. Livermore, C. T. Stagg, Miss Danforth, Mrs. G. F. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Manger, J. Calhaim, A. C. Taylor, W. Alwood, Mr. Babcock, F. Grund, J. W. Cockrand, L. Oliphant, Mr. Strong, Mr. Roberts, C. Jones and son, J. R. Hoole, G. A. Morrison, G. J. Foster, G. Evans, R. Church, C. J. Osborn, Mr. Beckett, C. Hensmer, F. Brust, D. Wallace, W. Magee, G. Atkins, G. T. Bradbury, A. W. Hingman, P. W. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hurlsh, Mr. and Mrs. Podge, child and nurse, R. Freeman, H. S. Ward, F. H. Inloes, Mr. Wolf, J. V. Carpenter, B. Firth, J. Milner, H. Bonnes, W. Hoffman, C. Freeman, F. Freeman, J. Grierson, Mr. Young, W. Gilson, L. B. Binsee, Mrs. Farnsworth, Miss A. R. Nichol, D. C. Winter, E. M. Farnsworth, C. W. Adams, J. Holmes, Mr. Siligman, Mrs. Seligman, R. Nicol, J. Sloan, B. L. Solomon and lady, T. Schuyler, J. Livingston, Miss Schuyler and sister, J. H. Mortimer, H. C. Mortimer, Miss A. T. Mortimer, Miss A. M. Thompson, Miss J. H. Wray, Capt. Grant, M. Brennan, Mrs. Carroll and three children, Mr. Wagner and man-servant, R. Sukes, Staff Surgeon Finley and lady, Mr. Rapierey and man-servant. Total, 141 passengers.

In the steamship Saragossa, from Charleston, S. C.—Dr. M. S. Moore, W. Botjer, W. Swinton, John Barr, Miles Drake, W. Gainer, Mrs. S. A. Cleapor, Miss M. Goldsmith, Mrs. B. A. Bodiregue, Mrs. M. A. Tracy, Miss B. Holling, D. S. Coonly, wife and three children, J. Tyler Bryan, J. T. Bartley, Mrs. N. R. Middleton, Miss A. E. Middleton, Miss A. H. Middleton, Miss C. H. Middleton, W. Grans, wife and child, P. H. Shaffer and lady, Mrs. Julia Wright and son, F. W. Johnston, N. Moore, Mrs. E. Walsh, W. Hanly, E. Walsh and son, W. Blackmore, J. D. Harbers, T. Crogham, J. L. Victory, Miss E. Weston.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. A. L. Lee, Miss Kate Munder, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, Mrs. Inckes, Miss F. Inckes, Miss Clara R. Bridges, Miss Mary Marsh, D. H. Demming and lady, C. W. Harris, lady and son, C. Christian, wife and child, G. S. Daniels and wife, B. F. Whitman and lady, T. Dann and lady, Master F. Dann, Master E. Dann, A. Miller and lady, J. Chamberlin and lady, J. M. Gunn and son, Buck Smith, Mr. Ayers, Col. F. S. Haselton, Dr. F. Y. Clark, Master S. Denning, Miss Lena Denning, A. Fredenburgh, J. M. Rhinehart, H. C. Washburn, Joseph Tatro, H. Christian and two children, A. O. Rowe, J. Owens, J. Jones, R. Jones, J. A. Ochus, R. L. Oliver, J. C. Vaughn, M. Gross, Mrs. C. C. Wilson, M. Soulter, Mrs. Soulter, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 02 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon sets.... 11 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 12 43 | Gov. Island. 1 32 | Hell Gate... 2 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Malta, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Concordia, Sears, Boston.

Ships Emerald Isle, Eva, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Guardian, Walls, San Francisco, C Comstock & Co.; John Bright, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; W. F. Storer, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Arracan, (Brem.,) Striker, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; B. T. Turnbull, Cumming, Portland, J. C. McArthur; Henry, Blair, Marseilles, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Prairie Rose, Griffin, Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Cacique, (Braz.,) Cuitra, Rio Grand de Sul, J. Bento & Co; Gailetta, (Ital.,) Longabardo, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hill, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Rolling Wave, Hall, Georgetown, D. C., S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners Lottie, Hevey, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbin, Stamford; Washington, Chadwick, Somerset, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Thos. Jefferson, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; M. J. McMillen, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Sloop Commerce, Palmer, Bridgeport, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived in Quarantine at 7 A. M.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah 73 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Aug. 4, 6 P. M., off Point Lookout, passed steamship Jamestown and schr. Isabella. Aug. 5, 80 miles N. of Hatteras, saw steamship Tillie, for Galveston.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlinson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Virginia, Deaken, Vera Cruz and Sisal July 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Turner.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Cathaya, (of Liverpool,) Peterson, Calcutta April 10, with mdse. to Weston & Gray. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 14, and St. Helena 29th. 2d inst., in a hurricane, John Carr, seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned.

Ship John Chism, (of Liverpool,) Woodcock, Calcutta April 18, and the Roads 20th, with mdse. to master. Had very light baffling winds down the Bay of Bengal; crossed the equator May 10. Aug. 2, lat. 38 30, lon. 72 50, had a hurricane from S. E. to S. by W.; shipped a heavy sea, which carried away binnacle, wheel and cook-house, broke the spanker-boom, and started everything moveable about deck.

Bark Persia, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt June 19, passed Elsinore June 27, passed the Orkney Islands July 5, with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Aug. 1, lat. 41 10, lon. 66, was boarded by pilot-boat No. 15 Aug. 2, Nantucket South Shoal bearing N. W. 20 miles, had a heavy blow from the S., with tremendous sea, during which lost fore and maintopsails, and mainsail blew away after it was snugly hauled up, split mizzenstaysail, shipped a number of seas, which washed overboard spare spars, water-casks, &c., bent and drew bolts out of the deck-house, lost one boat from the after-house, and starboard fastenings on forward house, and washed one boat off it; shipped a sea that washed the first officer and two seamen overboard, but got them on board again.

Bark Helena, (of Scarboro,) Hedger, Manila April 2, with hemp and sugar to master. Aug. 2, Sandy Hook bearing N. W. 185 miles distant, had a hurricane from S. E. by S. to W.; lost maintopsail and received other light damage; the sea made a clean breach over the vessel from all directions. July 7, lat. 1 N., lon. 25 30, spoke brig Philip Larrabee, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Montevideo, who reported having been 3 weeks becalmed near the equator, and was leaking.

Bark J. W. Holbrook, Brown, Bordeaux 40 ds., with brandy, &c., to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Bark St. Dominique, Doane, Buenos Ayres 42 ds., with mdse. to Ceaser & Pauli.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Mahlman, Buenos Ayres 38 ds., with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. 2d inst., in a hurricane from S. E., shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the mainboom, mainsail, stove stern, and badly injuring the Captain, mate and one seaman, and washed overboard Capt. Weeks, passenger, of Hudson, N. Y., who was drowned.

Brig Wm. Cundell, (of Ayr,) Stewart, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to N. D. Carlile & Son. July 12, Samuel C. Taylor, mate, died, and was buried at sea. 2d inst., in a hurricane, lost and split sails and started cutwater.

Brig Chanticleer, (of London,) Hanniford, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Emile, (Fr.,) Deschamps, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar to order. 2d inst., lat. 37 57, lon. 74 29, had a hurricane from S. E. to W., in which lost mainmast, with sails and everything attached, sprung foremast in two places, stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, and lost everything movable about deck.

Brig Thomas Tolosa, (Ital.,) Caleagno, Porto Rico, with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Florence, Ekerman, Curacoa 12 ds., with wood, &c., to Jones & Lough.

Brig Charles Albert, Hardy, Cockburn Harbor, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Chanticleer, (Br.,) Hammond, Rio Janeiro 30 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Wm. Cundall, (Br.,) Stewart, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to N. D. Carlisle & Son.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Hanmer, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Jones, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. L. Daniels, Tooker, Hartford.

Schr. Mary E Long, Long, New-Haven.

Schr. Ney, Borden, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, S. B.

Below.

Brig Two Ellens, with loss of fore and maintopmasts.

Brig Emily, with mainmast gone.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6—Arr. barks Rocket, from Padang; Young Turk, from Marseilles; Omaha, from Bath.

Also arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore; Saxon, Philadelphia; brigs Annadale, Surinam; Angelia, Port Johnson.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6—Arr. steamers J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; Manhattan, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; ship R. C. Winthrop, Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 3—Arr. schrs. Paladion, Rider, from Plymouth for New-York; Emma Bacon, Case, from Philadelphia for Boston; Erie, Eliot, from Mona, W. I., for Boston.

3d, 4 P. M.—Arr. Lena Hume, Appleton, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

Sld. 4 P. M., schrs. Erie and Emma Bacon.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6—Arr. steamship Frances, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Vessels arriving report having experienced on the 2d inst. a tremendous hurricane from S. by W. to S. by E., afterward veering to N. and westward, which lasted about 7 hours, accompanied with heavy cross seas. Several vessels arrived to-day are more or less disabled, and it is fair to expect to hear of more disasters from the same hurricane. The pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, reported a day or two since having picked up part of the deck-house of a vessel, &c., and has since then, off Shinnecock, picked up various articles from the same vessel, which they suppose to have been a coal-loaded schooner. Among them are portions of a lady's dress, a blacking brush, with the letters J H B cut on the top, a rocking chair, marked under the seat in chalk, Holmes. They also saw parts of the cabin furniture.

12:30 P. M.—The Bremen steamship America has just got off. She will proceed to her dock at Hoboken.

New-Haven, Aug. 6.—The schr. New-Haven, of New-Haven, from Elizabethport, N. J., with 200 tons of coal, bound for Providence, was run into in New-London harbor early this morning by the steamer City of New-York, and sunk in about 20 feet of water. The Captain and crew were saved, and the vessel will probably be raised.

Boston, Aug. 6.—The school-ship Massachusetts left this port just before the severe gale of Friday, and apprehensions have been felt for her safety, which were happily disappointed to-day by the fact that she was seen last night off Highland Light, Cape Cod, all well.

Spoken, &c.

Euretta—Br. bark, from Rangoon for Falmouth, May 25, lat. 26 22 S., lon. 52 21 E.

Eastern Star—Br. bark, from Singapore for London, 46 ds. out, June 7, lat. 31 30 S., lon. 31 40 E.

Gamecock—ship, hence for Manila, July 16, lat. 12 N., lon. 33 20.

Lady Bird—Br. bark, from Columbo for London, 60 ds. out, June 11, lat. 35 32 S., lon. 25 30 E.

Mary Staples—brig, from Turks Island for Boston, no date, with loss of sails.

Portland—Br. ship, from New-York for Melbourne, 26 ds. out, July 16, lat. lat. 11 13 N., lon. 39.

Rocket—bark, strg. N., July 7, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 28, bark New-York, for Boston in 5 ds.; barks Lord Clarendon, ldg.; Morning Light, do., for New-York; Eveline, do. do.; Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, for Valparaiso in a few ds.; T. Cushing, unc.; brig Minnie Abby, ldg. for New-York.

THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK

DOWLING'S, No. 726 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 469, Aug. 6, 1867.

15, 48, 24, 71, 23, 43, 13, 3, 49, 46, 78, 1, 7, 35.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 470, Aug. 6, 1867.

49, 21, 44, 42, 28, 12, 8, 7, 22, 73, 61, 54, 64.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 393, Aug. 6, 1867.

37, 56, 39, 5, 24, 14, 78, 42, 60, 68, 23, 50, 7, 54.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 394, Aug. 6, 1867.

4, 55, 32, 6, 50, 49, 60, 61, 15, 77, 57, 25, 27.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 5, Aug. 6, 1867.

13, 30, 28, 52, 59, 68, 2, 40, 46, 4, 26, 53, 9, 16.

GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 6, Aug. 6, 1867.

18, 40, 74, 27, 37, 11, 25, 51, 2, 14, 19, 20, 75, 50.

SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 286, Aug. 6, 1867.

9, 15, 19, 20, 67, 47, 52, 18, 64, 63, 56, 59, 16, 28.

SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 287, Aug. 6, 1867.

14, 21, 50, 12, 2, 20, 48, 13, 24, 47, 62.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 126 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.